The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, every EVENING and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, (per week) 25 cents; subscription, (mail) one year, $10 00.

☞All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1874. NO. 172.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to him or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

LONDON, March 31.—Later dispatches from Hong Kong in relation to the loss of the steamship Nil, on the voyage from that port to Yokohama, says that eighteen persons were drowned.

RATE OF BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT.

LONDON, March 31.—It is the general opinion in the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on Thursday next.

ALABAMA CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 31.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Anderson will introduce a resolution declaring that as Great Britain was adjudicated in the wrong in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and compensated the Americans who suffered by her destructions, the British subjects who suffered similarly, ought also receive compensation.

LONDON, March 31.—Mr. Anderson has postponed the introduction of his motion for the reimbursement of British subjects for losses by the Alabama.

ROCHEFORT EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Melbourne says Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia by storing themselves away in a vessel. They have arrived at Sidney, and will proceed to Europe direct.

THE WHALLEY CONTEMPT CASE.

In the House of Commons to-night, the select committee on the committal and fining of Whalley, M. P., for contempt of court, reported that Chief Justice Cockburn only did his duty under the circumstances, and the affair did not require further investigation. Whalley himself subsequently gave notice that he should call attention to the case April 15th and ask for a new committee of investigation. The House has adjourned for the Easter holidays.

THE LORD MAYOR HONORS THE VICTOR.

LONDON, March 31.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to-night in honor of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Among the distinguished guests present, were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Cardwell and Gathorne Hardy.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 1, 6 A. M.—The *Times* acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and Vienna have been visited, combined with the depressing influence of the Indian famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former instance.

Spain.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SERRANO—FINAL ATTACK ON ABANTO.

MADRID, March 31.—Troops to the number of 15,000 are on the way to reinforce Marshal Serrano. It is reported that the Carlist General Olliaba has been killed. The final attack on Abanto will be made on Tuesday or Wednesday.

France.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SICKLES AND CUSHING.

PARIS, March 31.—General Sickles, late United States Minister to Spain, and Caleb Cushing had an interview yesterday. Mr. Cushing will leave for Madrid on Friday. Gen. Sickles will remain some time in London, in consequence of sickness in his family.

Germany.

ANOTHER ARCHBISHOP ARRESTED.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bologne was arrested today for violating the ecclesiastical laws. The arrest was made without any demonstration.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 31.—The bark Hiram, which arrived at Liverpool from Pensacola to-day, experienced very heavy weather, and lost several men overboard in clearing a mast.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.—The steamship Oceanic, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The steamships California and Donman, from New York, and Nova Scotia, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 31.—Consols 93¾. Stocks in the stock market continues: Erie shares have been down as low as 22¾. Consols 93¾. 5-20's, 1865, 109½; do. 1867, 105; 10-40's, 104½. 5's, 104½. New York Central 96; Erie 24½; Erie preferred 39.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes 59 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—United States 5-20's of 1962, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton quiet at 8¼@8⅝; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, average 12s@12s 5d; club 12s 4d@12s 5d; red Western spring 11s@11s 8d.

☞

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 31, 1874.

J. B. Ogden, of Blairsville Intersection, has stopped selling whisky, not from fear of the Blairsville Ladies' League, but out of respect for the law.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 31, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting is now in progress this evening. Eloquent addresses are being made by several ladies. Morning prayer meetings are held every day. Although no real action has yet taken place, it is hourly expected.

Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., March 31, 1874.

The temperance war goes on with increasing vigor. To-day Scotty Rush surrendered unconditionally, and signed the pledge. Bells were rung for joy. This is the second saloon closed here, leaving fifteen yet unclosed. The crusaders have commenced making evening visits to saloons, and staying with them until ten and eleven o'clock, singing and praying on the sidewalk where admittance is not granted.

Crestline, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 31, 1874.

Two bands of women were out to-day, notwithstanding the cold weather, holding their devotions at various saloons.

There was a large meeting of citizens in Diamond Hall last night, who nominated the following corporation ticket for the spring election in the interest of temperance, without reference to party ties: Mayor, Daniel Babst, Jr.; Clerk, Henry Ertley; Treasurer, Henry Wentz; Councilmen, Jacob A. Cover, Henry W. Wynkoop, William Robinson; Marshal, Aaron J. Cover; Street Commissioner, S. B. Robertson; Water Works Trustee, Henry Thoman.

Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., March 31, 1874.

A committee of ladies presented a petition to the Mayor and Council at their meeting last night, asking them to enforce the ordinance compelling saloons to close on Sunday and at 10:30 P. M. during the week. The police were ordered to enforce the ordinance.

Fredericktown, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREDERICKTOWN, O., March 31, 1874.

All the saloons are closed, and no more whisky, beer or ale is sold in this town.

Plymouth, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., March 31, 1874.

The second temperance mass meeting was held to-night at the Methodist Episcopal church, which was crowded to overflowing. Mrs. Emma Malloy, of the Elkhart *Observer*, addressed the meeting in a speech of two hours, and was listened to with marked attention. At the close of the speech, the applause was deafening. Mrs. Malloy will address a mass meeting at the same place next Thursday evening. On that occasion her remarks will be addressed to the voters of this city especially.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 31, 1874.

To-night all the beer saloons are closed, as the Prohibition law goes into effect to-morrow.

At nine o'clock to-night all the bells in the city began to ring, amid great excitement. The crusaders were out in full force, numbering seven hundred. They will now continue to visit the wholesale dealers till all are cleared out.

Milton, Pa.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILTON, PA., March 29, 1874.

There was an immense mass meeting held here to-night, at the Lutheran church, for the purpose of forming praying bands to attack the saloons here and in the vicinity. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, there being fully fifteen hundred persons present, and large numbers were compelled to go away. Hymns and prayers were sung and delivered, and addresses were made by E. R. Graves, of New York, Rev. Messrs. Gotwald, Swallow, Reed, and Dr. Watson. Fifty ladies and fifty gentlemen signified their intention of taking part in the crusade.

There is to be another mass meeting at Rev. Dr. Watson's, Presbyterian, church, on Wednesday evening next. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and surely the tidal wave has reached this part of the country.

M.C.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1874.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking, the pending motion being that of Mr. MORTON to strike out section 4 of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to amend the section, but under the ruling of the Chair his motion was not in order while the motion to strike out was pending.

Mr. CARPENTER (Mr. Anthony in the chair) said it was the duty of the presiding officer to interpret the rules of the Senate, and in making the ruling yesterday, he was governed by the rule of the Senate. The practice of the Senate for the last twenty years may have been different from a strict interpretation of the rule, but that was by general consent.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution that pending a substitute for a whole bill, on motion to strike out a section of the bill, it shall be in order to perfect by amendment the section proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. CARPENTER offered as an amendment a resolution amending the twelfth rule so that, pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded, for the purpose of amendment, as a question, and a motion to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out in the fourth section of the bill seventy per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional national bank currency is issued, and insert ninety per centum. Rejected, yeas 20, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Dennis, Ferry, of Michigan; Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ranson, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Thurman, Tipton, West, Windom—37.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. MORTON to strike out the fourth section, and it was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Davis, Dennis, Ferry, of Michigan; Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, of Texas; Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ranson, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Thurman, Tipton, West, Windom—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Flanagan, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, of Maryland; Hamilton, of Texas; Hamlin, Jones, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom—27.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. GORDON offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population as the State of Maine now has.

Mr. LOGAN accepted this in lieu of his amendment, offered several days ago.

Mr. FENTON moved an amendment repealing the 25th section of the act of June, 1864, which provides that national bank currency shall be taken at par, and providing for certain central points where national banks shall redeem their notes in legal tenders.

Mr. MORTON said the whole effect of the amendment would be to depreciate national bank notes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said under the inflation now being authorized, national bank currency would be low enough.

Mr. Fenton's amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays 37.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered an amendment providing that on the first of January, 1876, United States legal tender notes in sums of $1,000 and its multiples, shall be redeemed by the Treasury of the United States, either with coin or with United States bonds at par, the principal of such bonds to be payable in coin in ten years and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate not less than six per cent. per annum, whether due or not, shall on demand be paid in legal tender notes, and accrued interest in coin. The amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays 39.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM then offered an amendment for the redemption of legal tender notes in coin or bonds, the same as above, with the exception of the latter part in regard to the redemption of bonds, which was rejected—yeas 21, nays 30.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to adjourn. The motion was adopted—yeas 27, nays 26.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After considerable time spent in a struggle for the precedence of business, the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill which was under discussion yesterday, providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the bill was reported, addressed the House. At the close of the discussion, Mr. CLYMER moved as a substitute for Mr. Wheeler's amendment providing that if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, the tolls on the canal shall be raised to twelve cents rates.—Rejected—yeas 105, nays 124.

The question was then taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that no money shall be paid under this act until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over the canal property to the United States. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 120, nays 95. The bill as amended then passed without the yeas and nays, and the House resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Speeches on the subject were made by Messrs. HUBBELL and SHERWOOD in favor of expansion.

Mr. DAWES presented the petition of taxpayers of South Carolina, asking for effective taxation to which people of that statecare subjected, that the proceeds of such taxation be spent prudently and economically for their benefit instead of being devoted to the legitimate purposes of government, and asking Congress to consider their condition and to devise some means of relief. The petition bore the signatures of a large number of prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. RANDALL asked what Congress could do in the matter. He had always opposed any interference by Congress in the affairs of the States.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know exactly what could be done about it, but he thought it just and proper that the House should receive the petition. After further discussion the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lakes and the Ohio Valley, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, partly clearing in the forenoon.

For the Middle and Eastern States, high, but falling barometer, northwesterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather, snow and rain. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and the lower Mississippi Valley, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, colder, cloudy weather and rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 31, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.11	40	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.15	30	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.26	29	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.23	75	N. W.	Cloudy.
Fort Sully	30.13	34	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.13	33	N.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.24	32	N.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	30.31	28	N. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.30	33	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.08	34	N.	Threat'ng
Memphis	30.06	51	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.02	49	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.30	29	Calm	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.07	29	N. W.	Clear.
Port Sully	30.11	51	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.21	51	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.33	22	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.01	61	Calm	Fair.
Yankton	30.34	28	W.	Clear.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers Celtic, from Liverpool, and Cybele, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The vessel owners of Buffalo held a meeting yesterday, and took the preliminary steps for forming an association.

On Monday afternoon, Henry B. Herst, once well known as a poet of considerable promise, died in Philadelphia, aged sixty.

About five hundred operatives in the hosiery mill and bleachery of the Boston Manufacturing Company, at Waltham, struck for ten per cent. advance on their wages.

Calcutta reports from the districts affected by the famine show a great improvement in the situation. There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tirhoot, and in that district there are only a few.

The result of the seventh ballot for Senator for Massachusetts was as follows: The whole number of votes cast, 273; necessary for a choice, 138; Dawes, 95; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 76; Adams, 13; Banks, 6; Washburne, 2; Whittier and Pierce received each one vote.

A letter from Havana says: The incendiary torch is making great havoc in the sugar plantations of the Island. The Spaniards say the perpetrators are highwaymen. The destruction of property is fearful, and in the most fertile part of the sugar growing country.

Thomas Carr, a worthy old gentleman, was killed on Monday in the Catholic cemetery in Dorchester, Massachusetts, by a head stone falling upon him. He had recently buried three children, and was removing the head stone preparatory to erecting a monument over them.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than any other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Phase of Finance Question.

PROPOSITION FOR AN INCREASE OF $250,000,000.

THE BASIS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Receipts from Internal Revenue in March.

PROSPEROUS STATE OF BUSINESS INDICATED.

TROUBLE WITH STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Investigation of Sanborn Contracts.

Signing Documents Without First Reading Them.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1874.

The Currency Muddle.

The Senate, as far as the new financial bill is concerned, is in a decidedly antagonistic mood. To-day they struck out the section providing for the gradual retirement of greenbacks. Gordon's proposition for free banking and for the distribution of banking circulation to each State according to population and wealth, on the basis of the amount of circulation of the State of Maine, appears to be received with favor, and will probably pass to-morrow. The outstanding authorized circulation of Maine is $8,620,253, or over three million in excess of its quota under the present law. The new financial bill proposes to base the circulation of the State of New York as the basis. The excess of circulation there is about two million five hundred thousand dollars, on a total circulation of $61,000,000. Maine has nearly one hundred per cent. more than she is entitled to, while New York has only four per cent. more. It is estimated that Gordon's proposition will authorize over $250,000,000 additional banking circulation, while the bill of the committee would have called for less than one hundred millions additional, with a responsible method of redemption. Gordon's proposition provides for no redemption whatever.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

for the month of March foot up $7,781,638. This is but three hundred and sixty thousand less than the receipts for the corresponding month last year. The total for the quarter just closed is $25,591,063, against $24,527,182 for 1873. This gives an increase of one million in favor of the present quarter, as compared with the same for 1873. This indicates a more prosperous state of business than existed last year for the same period. The total for the fiscal year up to date is $73,300,000. The receipts being three months to run, Commissioner Douglass' estimate of $100,000,000 will be fully reached.

The Customs for March

amount to $14,360,544; for the quarter, $40,388,195; and for the year to date, $124,128,432. With rigid economy in appropriations, the Treasury can weather the present pressure without the necessity of resorting to the expedient suggested a few months ago as to the best method of meeting the unavoidable deficit in the revenues.

A Strike.

To-night many of the street car conductors on the Washington and Georgetown street railroad struck in opposition to the use of the patent bell punch, introduced on the road to prevent misapplication of fares. All the passes of members of Congress have been taken up, and in their places tickets issued entitling the bearer to fifty-two rides. These the members refuse to receive. In order to prevent embarrassment in the running of the road, in case all the men strike, a number of experienced conductors have been engaged in Baltimore and will be here to-morrow. It is proposed to place drivers under one thousand dollars bonds, in order to make them more careful about accidents. The drivers declare that they will suspend if this is not removed.

The Sanborn Contracts—Richardson and Douglass Interrogated.

The Committee on Ways and Means interrogated Secretary Richardson and Commissioner Douglass to-day, on the subject of the Sanborn contracts. The Secretary said that the contract was made by his predecessor, Mr. Boutwell, and he merely carried out what was previously agreed upon. He admitted that he signed a number of letters on the subject, but had not read them, as it was impossible for him to give personal supervision to every document which received his signature. Commissioner Douglass said that he could have made all the collections which belonged to his office though by his own officers, and at no extra expense. He was opposed to the contract, and did not hesitate to say so in very plain terms.

Exportation of Distilled Spirits.

Representatives Burchard and Kasson were before the Senate Committee on Finance to-day, in favor of the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. The bill is amendatory of the acts relating to this subject, and if passed will make some important changes in the present law. Senator Wright is charged with the special examination of the question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1874.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following postal changes in Pennsylvania have been made during the past week: Offices established—Sandy Ridge, Centre county, W. R. Miller; Sax, Luzerne county, James Kane. Postmasters appointed—J. Cottrell, Aleppo, Greene county; H. B. Schlag, Bakersville, Somerset county; J. M. Clear, Bull Knob, Blair county; J. T. Stuart, Boalsburg, Centre county; Henry Thompson, Buena Vista, Allegheny county; P. S. Walker, Cecil, Washington county; J. C. Armstrong, Chelsea, Delaware county; John Steele, Dixmont, Allegheny county; George Bernheesel, Green Park, Perry county; Mrs. Amelia Gump, Hokendaqua, Lehigh county; W. A. Mason, Laporte, Sullivan county; G. G. Wenger, Leacock, Lancaster county; H. Talcott, Linesville, Crawford county; B. Lowry, Marshallton, Chester county; Jackson Lewis, Merryall, Bradford county; R. S. Hamilton, Oak Hill, Lancaster county; Geo. B. Wolf, Oriole, Lycoming county; H. H. Baker, Pike's Mills, Potter county; W. A. Brinton, Shippingport, Beaver county; Mrs. M. E. Scott, Waltz Mills, Westmoreland county; J. B. Schooley, Wyoming, Luzerne county. Names changed—Shennane, Fayette county, to Gibbons' Glade, and S. Thomas appointed postmaster; Sill's Station, Bedford county, to Walters.

Drawing of the Louisville Lottery.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—The Public Library drawing commenced at seven and a half o'clock this morning. There was a very large crowd in attendance and great interest and excitement prevailed. The following numbers were drawn: 36,577 drew $3,750; 9,597 drew $3,750; 48,333 drew $3,750; 964 drew $18,750; 33,198 drew $3,750; 3,571 drew $7,500; 37,893 drew $3,750; 16,341 drew $3,750; 1,288 drew $3,750; 23,709 drew $3,750; 12,211 drew $7,500; 31,404 drew $3,500; 21,818 drew $3,750; 76,847 drew $3,750; 11,491 drew $3,750; 47,595 drew $7,500; 23,545 drew $3,750; 20,834 drew $3,750; 51,281 drew $3,750; 41,693 drew $7,500; 16,067 drew $3,750; 1,783 drew $3,750; 31,908 drew $3,750; 49,582 drew $1,500; 45,435 drew $3,750; 6,423 drew $3,750; 58,171 drew $13,125; 9,504 drew $3,750; 55,104 drew the capital prize of $187,500; 1,959 drew $7,500; 32,352 drew $37,500; 55,956 drew $7,500; 49,353 drew $3,750; 27,464 drew $3,750; 56,752 drew $3,750; 28,574 drew $3,750. This completes the report of the drawing closing five minutes ago. I have only seven thousand numbers of tickets drawing over one thousand dollars.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Two young men of this city hold a ticket and a coin of forty cents each of the ticket which drew the capital prize in the Louisville Library Lottery to-day.

FIRE RECORD.

Livermore, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 31, 1874.

This morning the store building of James Cunningham, in Livermore, was consumed by fire. Loss heavy. Insured by J. A. Ege, of Greensburg, in the Ætna Insurance Company.

Iowa Court House Destroyed.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 31.—The *Hawkeye* has a special from Garden Grove, Iowa, which states that the Decatur county Court House, at Leon, was entirely destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning, undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. All the records were destroyed. The money, amounting to some $35,000, in the Treasurer's office, was saved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1874.

TRIAL OF SANBORN, ET AL.—THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Judge Benedict gave a decision to-day on the points raised yesterday by the counsel for the defense, in what is commonly called the Sanborn case. The counsel held: First, That there was no allegation in the indictment that Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderweerken, conspired with any other persons to defraud the United States. Second, That no offense is charged under any law that exists upon the statute book. Third, That the contract is not set out in the indictment, and for these reasons they objected to the admission of any evidence under the indictment. Regarding these points as involving the test question, they were so treated by counsel on both sides. The Judge holds that the contract which Sanborn obtained does not limit his right to a portion of such of the taxes therein named, as might be collected by his aid and thereafter rendered; but that upon the execution of this contract, Sanborn had the right to receive, upon collection of the taxes included in his contract, the stipulated portion of such taxes; however and by whomsoever the taxes were collected, the contract was claimed by Sanborn and awarded by the Secretary, upon the ground that Sanborn had already discovered the indebtedness to the United States of the parties named, and that these taxes were being withheld.

It in express terms confers upon Sanborn the right to collect the taxes due from parties designated by name, and it then expressly declares that whenever any money shall be collected from the persons named either by legal proceedings conducted by the proper United States Attorney or by settlement as compromise of said claims, there shall be paid to Sanborn out of such money as fast as collected fifty per cent. of the amount, which is nowhere in the contract described as compensation for services to be rendered in the collection of the indebtedness which was taken to have been discovered by him. Such a contract does not support the averment in the indictment, and with such contract conceded, I am of opinion that this prosecution must fail. The theory upon which the indictment is framed depends upon a misconception of the scope and effect of the contract, and therefore seems fatal to the charge in this indictment. Such being the opinion upon what is conceded to be a decisive point in the case, I do not consider the other grounds of objection.

Judge Benedict, on the conclusion of his decision in the Sanborn case, ordered the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done, and the defendants and their counsel received the congratulations of a large number of friends in the court.

RATES OF IMMIGRATION TRANSPORTATION.

The war between the great railway trunk lines on the subject of carrying immigrants is likely to prove beneficial to the immigrants, as it will result in a great reduction of rates. Some of the roads are talking of, if it is necessary to fight the combination, he will carry immigrants at one dollar per head.

THE SECURITY BANK GIVES IT UP.

The Security bank, organized in 1870, with a capital of $500,000, has decided to close its business after losing $250,000. The stockholders pay off the depositors and pocket the loss.

A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy Instituted—Protest of the Trustee—Hardships of the Unlooked-for Action.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—Proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were instituted to-day by the National Bank of Commerce, and citations were issued, but are not yet served upon the defendants. The announcement of this proceeding this morning excited intense excitement among business men, and extraordinary efforts were made to induce a suspension or discontinuance of proceedings. A call for a meeting of the stockholders to request the Directors to suspend action, has been signed by representatives of 12,000 shares, all we can be reached to-day. It is understood to-night, however, that the pressure has been unavailing and that no response to the petition has been secured. The trust mortgage will have been in force four months to-morrow. Z. Chafee, counsel for the trustee, says: "More than twelve thousand persons, including men, women and children, are in the employ of the Spragues, all of whom will entail upon the mills and print works for their daily bread. Upwards of fifteen thousand people derive their entire or chief support from the industries connected with the business. Upon the closing of the petition I must close the various works and turn these people out of employment. The immediate loss which this will entail upon the creditors will amount to at least a quarter of a million of dollars. I will not yield to this necessity until I have declared my firm conviction that the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company would, in the absence of proceedings against it in bankruptcy, be able to pay and discharge in full, within a reasonable time, every dollar of its obligations."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 31.—Governor Allen sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Vandyke Stagman, of Delaware, to be Trustee of the Girls Industrial School; George W. Manypenny, of Franklin, L. G. Delano, of Ross, and William D. Morgan, of Licking, to be Commissioners to superintend the building of the Central Lunatic Asylum. In the House to-day, the following Senate bills passed: To allow parties claiming or defending as heir, grantor or devisee of a deceased person, to testify in cases when the adverse party is guardian or trustee of a child or children of the deceased person, or of an idiot, lunatic or deaf and dumb person; to exempt from execution the clothing of an unmarried woman to the amount of one hundred dollars, a sewing and knitting machine, Bible, hymn-book and other books, not to exceed twenty-five dollars in value; to punish by fine and imprisonment any warehouseman, storage, forwarding or commission merchant for converting to his own use the proceeds of any consignment otherwise than instructed by the assignor.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 31.—In the Senate to-day, reports were received from the Committee on the Liquor Law and ordered printed. The majority report is against any change in the law. Three minority reports were presented, two for licensing under certain restrictions, and one for the comparatively free sale of liquor.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The Legislature adjourned at midnight, last night. The Transportation Committee's bill was defeated, also a bill allowing the people to elect the United States Senator.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., March 31, 1874.

A Miss Ashburn, of Batavia, Ohio, who was visiting relatives in this city, suicided last night by taking strychnine. Cause unknown.

Railroad Conductors Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The trials of former conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, charged with embezzling moneys, stealing tickets, etc., resulted in their conviction.

Suicide of a Cincinnatian.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Christian Warner, residing at the corner of Young and Flack streets, committed suicide by hanging himself. He was a man of means. Whisky was the cause of it.

STATE NEWS.

Chief of Police Cullen, of Reading, has resigned.

Two new furnaces are to be built at Lyons, Berks county, by the East Pennsylvania Iron Company.

There are $63,543 57 of uncollected revenue due Altoona, while the total debt of the city, including the water bonds, foot up to a total of $222,191 75.

Mrs. Julia Leonard, an aged woman, fell while walking in Forestville, Schuylkill county, a few days ago, and received such injuries as to cause her death on the 28th ult.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says about forty men have been discharged from the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that city, and thirty from the car shops.

Some of the lodges in Chester county will celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in the United States, which occurs on April 29, by going to church in a body.

There were but five deaths among the old people of Philadelphia, last week, viz.: Mary Foster, aged 80; Michael McGuire, 85; James Singleton, 85; James McClean, 87, and Catharine Brennan, 90.

Michael Bauzhof, formerly a resident of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, recently went to Germany to bring over his sister to this country. A few days after his arrival in the old country he was arrested as a deserter from the military service, and after a trial was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to serve four years in the army at the expiration of that term.

A man named Calling was shot at Mt. Carmel, Schuylkill county, on Sunday evening, while eating his supper, by one Thomas Gribbons. The latter was arrested.

The drying and glazing house attached to Foust's Powder Mill, situated one mile from Treichlersville, Berks county, near Hampton Furnace, blew up on Friday last, and killed one man.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has now thirty seven iron steam colliers running on orders from the piers at Port Richmond to domestic seaport cities and points in the West Indies.

Rev. Daniel A. L. Laverty, who has preached for five years to the congregation of the Church of God, worshipping in the Fourth street Bethel, Harrisburg, closed his labors last Sunday evening.

The Presbyterian church of Durham was sold at public sale last week by order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county. It was purchased by the school board of the township, and will be remodeled for school purposes.

Some unknown vandals entered the public school house at Kernville, Cambria county, on Saturday night, and destroyed the books, broke up the furniture, smashed the locks on the doors, and did other damage. No clue.

On Sunday afternoon, in Reading, somebody threw a burning cigarstump upon the clothes of a little girl named Dease, as she was on her way to Sabbath school. Her garments caught fire, and she was seriously, perhaps fatally, burned.

A sensation is being occasioned at Quarryville, Lancaster county, by one Michael Fritz, who went into a trance at a religious worship a few weeks ago, and who is still only conscious at intervals.

A Williamsport man purchased a bottle of sulphuric acid, deposited it in his coattail pocket, and went to prayer meeting. The stopper came out of the bottle, and the man went home minus his coat-tails, and with his pantaloons badly damaged.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: A number of families in the city are organizing a private or independent "medical fund." A physician upon whom they agree undertakes to furnish the respective members with attendance and medicine at a stipulated sum each, to be paid monthly.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fish, Goshen Cheese

AND

The Great White River Flour.

Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

☞No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

No Charge for Drayage.

☞Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion.* ☞*No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, by an experienced Accountant, either in a Bank or Wholesale House. Best of Reference given. Address Lock Box 816, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, Corporations, Farmers and Gardeners when in need of help to call at the Central Employment Office, No. 111 Smithfield st., second floor. No charge made for male help.

WANTED—WILD LANDS—I AM prepared to Sell Lands and Pay Taxes in every county in the Western States. Send numbers, price and terms. Cash paid for Land Warrants. Address G. M. BALLARD, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel in a city of 30,000 inhabitants, for a young man who is willing to apply himself to the business, with some capital, will find a splendid opportunity. Address Hotel, this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—MY SCOURING and Dyeing Establishment, on reasonable terms. Established four years, and doing an extensive business—the only one in the city. Reason for selling, desire

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

ANDREW JOHNSON is a Granger; and his ingrained constitutional partiality toward tyre has now induced him to publicly oppose the woman's movement in Tennessee.

THE *Post* is saddened because "an ordinary graveyard no longer fires the imagination of the humorist of the COMMERCIAL"; and it is quite true that the columns of our contemporary have for some time past failed to yield us the slightest inspiration. They are more mouldy than HERVEY'S meditations among the tombs.

THE more there is of it the worse it grows. General PILLOW, of rebel notoriety, has actually had the effrontery to ask Congress to compensate him for property destroyed by the Union forces, while he was engaged in helping to fight the battles of the Confederacy. He will again find himself on the wrong side of the ditch, however, we reckon.

THE foreign trade of the port of New York for the past week shows a very marked increase in the imports of general merchandise. Including dry goods, the total runs up to the imposing figure of $12,431,936. This certainly indicates an abiding faith in the markets of the future, on the part of importers, no matter how dubious other people may be about it.

WHAT is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The minority Democracy of South Carolina having complained to the general government that they have no voice in the government of their State, we suggest that the Republican minorities in Georgia, Kentucky, and other Southern States, should profit by this example, and demand the interposition of the Federal authority for the redress of their "grievances" also. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

WHAT would the Democratic press do without a grievance? Chief Justice WAITE having directed that, as Friday next is Good Friday, motions should be heard on the day preceding, opposition papers are now sulkily inquiring by what authority the United States Supreme Court recognizes one Friday as any better than another, especially as "GOD is not recognized in the Constitution"—or the customary religious usages of Christendom held by them to be of any binding account.

IT SEEMS probable that some important modifications in the administration of Indian affairs in Oklahoma will shortly be made. A delegation of the Osage National Council is now in Washington for the purpose of appealing to Congress to grant that body a voice in the management and disbursement of the funds belonging to them. Their request is for the same rights as their more civilized neighbors, the Cherokees, and there does not appear to be any good reason why it should not be granted.

REMARKING on the unpleasant tone and temper of the New York press with regard to the Centennial, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "From the editor of the *Sun*, who has personal wrongs to avenge against some of our people, nothing else was expected under the circumstances." This allusion, of course, has sole reference to the endeavors made by certain reputable citizens of Philadelphia to vindicate, through the State courts, their good names against the malignant assaults of the editor of that paper, and to visit justice upon him for his libelous mendacity. Yet the *Press* appears to think that DANA has been "wronged," and intimates that his spleen against Philadelphia has a basis of justice. Well; come to think of it, it is perhaps doubtful whether the course of the *Sun* toward that city and the State generally, has been any more calculated to irritate than that of the *Press*; so that after all, its sympathy with the New York detractor is, perhaps, not unnatural.

THE presence in Washington of a number of representatives of the so-called Taxpayers' Convention recently held in South Carolina has given rise to considerable discussion of affairs in that State, past and present. The Washington *Republican* expresses the hope that Senator PATTERSON, or some other competent authority, will take occasion to ask the delegation what became of the three million dollars of assets of the State bank, and it intimates that a truthful answer to this question will show that the party which they represent is not so immaculate after all. That paper says: "It will show that the money to which we refer was virtually stolen from the State and divided amongst a clique of politicians whose only recommendation of late to the consideration of their fellow-citizens has been their steadfast adherence to the principles of the lost cause, as expounded by such eminent unrepentant traitors as Gen. WADE HAMPTON." Let the particulars of this matter be made public as soon as possible.

IT IS a somewhat interesting historical fact that several members of the delegation of "South Carolina tax-payers," now in Washington, seeking the interposition of the general government in the affairs of their State—were also members of the first South Carolina Legislature organized in 1865 in pursuance of the proclamation of President JOHNSON. It was this Legislature which adopted what is known in South Carolina as the "Black Code," defining the relation of the colored to the white race; prescribing the mode of employment and government; enacting how a colored man or woman should stand, uncovered, and salute when a white person passed, with numerous other provisions and restrictions equally tyrannical and infamous. These are the men who now want the President or Congress to disfranchise the majority of the people of South Carolina, on the ground of ignorance, dishonesty, or general incapacity, so as to enable themselves to regain control of the local government. And the question arises, Why? Is it that they may enact another black code?

THE solution of the Massachusetts Senatorial question seems as far off as ever, the continued ballots serving only to widen the breach between the supporters of both DAWES and HOAR. Neither party, as yet, exhibits any signs of giving way. General BANKS is mentioned in some quarters as the coming successful man, but it is not apparent from which side he is to get his start in addition to the support which he now has. The name of Judge COLT, of the Supreme Court, has also been brought forward as another of the numerous compromise candidates. There seems to be a danger that, notwithstanding Messrs. DAWES and HOAR are both men of ability, experience and high personal character, and that either of them would without doubt fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of SUMNER, with satisfaction to a large majority of the people of the Commonwealth, they may, through the unenlightening zeal of their friends, be defeated, and some other man, perhaps equally worthy, but of far less experience and influence, or else some demagogue without any convictions upon any political question whatever, be elected.

THE report of the Commissioner of Education, for last year, which is now being printed, has a strikingly interesting table showing the gifts by individuals for educational purposes. The names of the benefactors, the amount of each benefaction, and the name of the institution receiving the same are given in detail. The aggregate for the year for all purposes was $1,-226,977, as follows: Universities and colleges, $8,238,141; schools of science, $780,-658; schools of theology, $619,801; medical colleges, &c., $78,600; superior instruction of women, $252,005; secondary instruction, $575,241; libraries, $379,011; museums of natural history, $131,680; deaf and dumb, $4,000; blind, $15,000; Peabody fund, $135,-840; miscellaneous, $17,000. Of this amount our own State received, for universities and colleges, $438,325; schools of theology, $20,-183; schools of medicine, $29,300; superior instruction of women, $1,300; secondary instruction, $54,500; libraries, $10,716; deaf and dumb, and blind, $2,500; miscellaneous, $1,000; making a total of $637,824. The Bureau of Education was the first public agency to undertake the gathering of these facts, the earliest attempt being made by the present Commissioner, General EATON, in 1871, the showing for that year being over $8,000,000, and for 1872 over $10,000,000.

THE State election in Rhode Island occurs to-day. The event derives its principal importance from the fact that the Legislature to be chosen is to elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator SPRAGUE. The State will, of course, go Republican. The sentiment in favor of General BURNSIDE for Senator has for some time been gaining strength, and it is not probable that Senator SPRAGUE will be re-elected. The election in Connecticut will take place next Monday. The State was carried last year by a coalition of the Democrats and Liberals, with the exception of the Senate, in which the Republicans had a majority of one. Pretty nearly the same coalition exists this year. There are three tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic and Prohibitory Temperance. The latter will probably obtain votes enough to prevent the election of State officers by the popular vote, if they do not throw the State entirely into the hands of Democrats. The great struggle for ascendancy, however, will be in the Legislature, on which will devolve the selection of an United States Senator to succeed Senator BUCKINGHAM, who is a candidate for re-election. General HAWLEY and ex-Governor JEWELL, at present United States Minister to Russia, are also aspirants for the place.

THE CHURCH COUNCIL.

Much greater significance than may suppose attaches to the proceedings and final action of the Congregational Council lately assembled in the city of Brooklyn. Plymouth church, from the popularity and ability of its pastor, and from its beneficent activity, is certainly the most influential single congregation in the denomination to which it belongs, and is, in some respects, the most important small religious organization in the whole country. Nobody need misunderstand the statement. Though there may be many American preachers, some of them in New York and Brooklyn, better worth hearing than BEECHER, no other preacher attracts so many people to hear him discourse; the words of no other preacher are so widely published and read. He is besides not only the editor of a religious newspaper of extensive circulation, but a Professor or at least a lecturer, in the Theological Seminary at New Haven, from which many Congregational and some Presbyterian ministers go out every year to engage in the work of preaching the gospel and ruling churches. What such a man says on a subject which involves immediate practical action, a novel or eccentric position assumed by him in relation to a matter of church discipline or government is necessarily important. Concerning doctrines of chiefly speculative interest, or whose effects upon actual life are not at once apparent he may talk as capriciously as he may please, broaching half a dozen contradictory opinions in a week, or emphatically declaring all opinions, his own included, of no value. But when the view expressed becomes at once objective and passes directly into fact, the intellectual freedom of expatiation so delightful in the exercise and often so entertaining to listeners, is perceived to require some limitation.

This at least seems to have been the lesson which the Rev. Messrs. STORRS and BUDINGTON desired, with the aid and authority of a council, to inculcate and impress upon the minds of the people of Plymouth church. Messrs. STORRS and BUDINGTON, in common with all sound divines of their sect, have always been accustomed to believe and teach that a church consists of a collection of persons who propose to have adopted certain religious beliefs and to have, in consequence thereof or at least in connection therewith, undergone certain changes of view with reference to the objects of life. In other words, they hold that a church is composed of persons who profess to have experienced what, in religious phraseology, is called "conversion." They hold that conversion duly attested by the account which the subject of it can give of its effect on his heart, and by the evidence of a just outward life evincing the reality of the internal change, constitutes the indispensable qualification for membership in the church, and for the enjoyment of its privileges. According to this view, the members of a church profess to regulate their life and conduct by a higher standard of morals than any recognized by non-members, and when they join the church they voluntarily assume, not only before God, but before one another, the obligation of conformity, as grace may help them, to their exalted model. The members thus become, in virtue of their association in one church, guardians in some sense, of one another's virtue; as the reputation and usefulness of the whole church depend somewhat upon the conduct of each member, all are to some extent responsible for the conduct of each, and are bound to maintain over it watch and ward.

No comment is necessary to show that a society thus organized must exert a very powerful influence upon its members. Apart altogether from any directly spiritual or religious effect, apart from the influence of membership in cultivating piety, its importance in guarding against the grosser forms of immorality and in aiding to resist temptations, can hardly be overestimated. Comparing things in some respects very unlike, the effect resembles that of the guilds and communes of old times, subjecting each member to a sort of inspection and stimulus to be secured in no other way. But every one must perceive that the very life of the institution would perish, if the member could dissolve his connection with it as soon as he felt its restrictions become irksome. Evidently the temptation silently to withdraw, must be an ordinary temptation, especially to young or immature members, neophytes in the faith which the Christian society in question is organized to nurture and develop.

Hence, upon the mere ground of common sense, irrespective of any scriptural statements or directions that may seem applicable to the case, it is impossible to believe that the theory of Congregational church membership ascribed to the Plymouth church people could be the sound, traditional theory. Precisely what Mr. BEECHER thinks or teaches on the subject, it is simply impossible to learn from anything he has said or written. On the one hand, he has declared the doors of his church to be "as wide as humanity for entrance, and as wide as necessity for departure." The great theologian of the *Golden Age* also seems, when he joined Plymouth church, many years ago, to have understood that he might, without notice, dissolve his connection with the society whenever he chose. On the other hand, Mr. BEECHER has lately appeared to hold and teach the very highest doctrine concerning the sacredness of membership and the obligations it involves. In all these recent utterances, however, he has evidently felt under the necessity of throwing into his argument such reservation or qualification as might excuse the action of his church in the TILTON case, the source of all his trouble. That the practice of the Plymouth church has been rather lax in the matter of discipline, appears to be pretty well established by recent disclosures, and if the action of the Council shall have the effect of reforming the evil, the result must be regarded as important by all who appreciate the importance of the subject. Messrs. STORRS and BUDINGTON may be fairly looked upon as public benefactors.

They deserve all the more credit on account of the unpleasantness of the duty imposed upon them. It has for some time been manifest that the Plymouth church people, while steadfastly defending their course in the TILTON case, had no disposition to seek martyrdom in the cause of ecclesiastical anarchy. They do not profess to admire laxness of discipline, and they manifestly desire to be good Congregationalists. The whole difficulty was the one affair which they felt bound to defend under heavier penalties than usually attach to an alternative of the kind. Of course people of evil imagination believe that there lies some fearful infamy at the bottom of the strange embarrassment. To us it appears very improbable that this suspicion is well founded, and we think it much more likely that when the whole truth comes out, crazy jealousy, leading to wild delusions and baseless charges, will furnish all the explanation needed.

THE first organized temperance society known to have existed in this country originated under the auspices of Dr. B. J. Clark, of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, in March, 1808. Forty-three persons, mainly farmers residing in the towns of Moreau and Northumberland, joined this society, and subscribed to the following pledge:

"No member shall drink rum, gin, whiskey, brandy, wine, or any distilled spirits, or compositions of the same, or any of them, except by the advice of a physician, or in case of actual disease (also excepting wine at public dinners), under penalty of twenty-five cents. Provided, that this article shall not infringe on any religious ordinance."

This pledge further provided that no member should offer any of said liquors to any other member, or urge any other person to drink thereof, under penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense.

At midnight on Monday the signal station on the top of Mount Washington reported a northwest gale blowing at the fearful rate of one hundred and forty miles an hour, and a temperature eighteen degrees below zero. This is the highest force ever attained by the wind in New England.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Winter took a new spring, yesterday.

March went out like a snow-white lamb. The exciting pursuit of the day: Moving.

The office of Admiral of the Navy will expire with Admiral Porter.

Spring is coming. A boy has already had his skull fractured while playing baseball.

A Chicago paper has published an article headed "Eternal Punishment *Continued*." How?

It is said that Mark Twain talks of starting a weekly literary newspaper. Mark, don't.

Susan B. characterizes the woman's temperance movement as "unorganized enthusiasm."

What's in a name? Dr. Sexton, of New York, heads the cremation movement in that city.

The people in the neighborhood of Bald mountain need attention—they are under the influence of the *crater*.

If Mr. Dawes is ultimately defeated, it will probably be because he does not live in Boston, and Beacon street, at that.

The Mississippi river has broken bounds at several points, and the floating population of the Valley is unusually large.

The actual number of liquor saloons in Ohio which have been closed by the women's crusade is about three hundred.

Virginia papers say that never since the war has the tide of Northern immigration set so strongly toward that State as at present.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, contemplates a visit to England. The enemies of John Bull will be glad to hear of this.

Judge Kelley expresses himself confident that if he can get the question to a direct vote he can now pass the Convertible Bond bill.

A museum of art, as applied to manufactures, has just been inaugurated at Rome. The Eternal City is catching the infection of the age.

There are no less than fifty editors and reporters encamped at the foot of Bald mountain, North Carolina, awaiting developments.

The Canadians have become disgusted with the old English system of voting *viva voce*, and a movement is on foot to introduce the ballot.

The preparations for the proposed erection of a statue of William H. Seward, in Central Park, New York, are making steady progress.

A public necessity: A regularly organized clearing house, to attend to personal rumors and keep them out of the circle of public discussion.

Emerson is willing to become Rector of the University of Glasgow provided they will remove it to Concord, but this is not in accord with their wish.

The rose crop in the Orient is reported to have been a large one, and ladies will be glad to know that attar of roses will not cost more than fifty cents a drop.

Germany has a number of experimental farms, where all new theories connected with agriculture or cattle-raising are tried and their merits pronounced upon.

The trout fishing season will soon be here. Nothing calms the passions so quickly as trout fishing—especially when you get into a hole and lose your trout.

Euphemism. A Southern gentleman speaks of his marriage to a rich New York widow as an event "that enables him to resume the primeval condition of his former rectitude."

The women of San Francisco are about to make a raid on Governor Booth for the purpose of praying him out of the whisky business, which his firm carries on quite extensively at Sacramento.

The science of chromatic advertising has reached its acme. The last case is that of a preacher, who offers an elegant chromo to every person who shall not miss one of his sermons for a year.

The medical department of the University of Michigan this year sends out eight female graduates. The foremost student in the medical class of last year was a lady, and the same is true this year.

A company is being formed at New York for the purpose of securing a concession from the Spanish government to recover the treasure sunk in a fleet of Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, Spain, in 1702.

The Philadelphia foundries, with their prospects ahead anything but bright, continue running on very short time, and until some reaction takes place throughout the market, trade in pig iron is likely to remain very quiet.

A bill has passed the Virginia Legislature constituting the Governor, the two Auditors and the Treasurer a board to judge when the condition of the treasury will warrant the payment of four per cent. interest on the State debt.

New York has another fog. She is always having something—Tweed, Fisk, carbook murders, Woodhull-Claflin, and other varieties too numerous to mention—and now she has fogs as regular as some people have fits.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has decided that the insurance companies are not entitled to receive any portion of the money paid by England in compliance with the decision of the Geneva tribunal.

A Michigan cabinet maker is constructing a secretary which shall exhibit the different kinds of wood used for cabinet work, which are grown in that State. They comprise fifty-three varieties. He is making it out of his own head.

This is the time when the sodding of the front yard is in progress, and the same predatory hen that picked that yard bald last year, is glancing through the fence with pretended unconcern, and speculating as to when the new grass will be ready.

There are in New York a number of professional "archæologists," all foreigners and mostly of the Hebrew persuasion, whose business is to furnish connoisseurs with old coins, books, engravings, and bric-a-brac generally, to collect which they make periodical trips to Europe.

PERSONAL.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Grant to Mr. Sartoris is now announced as certain to take place next month.

They have got a Dr. Tupper in the Canadian Parliament. But his philosophy is not of the Proverbial sort. He is said to be a distant relative—some three thousand miles distant—of Martin Farquar Tupper, the favorite poet of the Bread-and-Butter Brigade.

The names of the private counselors of King Koffee Kalkali, of Ashantee, are Yaw Busummurutinges and Kueka Busummuragwira. Hamlet's advice to the players may be good usually, but these names discover a deficit in it. How few those persons who would not pronounce them "trippingly on the tongue!"

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, intends to live in Italy during the extended vacation he is about to take. He will there complete his volume on the authorship of the letters of Junius, and make it ready for publication in October. It is said that Sir Alexander thinks that Lord Temple was Junius.

Here's a chance. Said an old gentleman to Miss Phœbe Cozzens: "I wish you would give up the foolish notion of running about to lecture and settle down, have a husband and be a good housekeeper." Miss Cozzens replied: "Barkis is willing, but where's your man?" It does not seem quite right, however, for cousins to marry.

A correspondent writing from Rome, says that an Englishman was knocked down there during the carnival for insulting the American flag. The stars and stripes were hanging from the balcony of Mrs. Major Goddard, and the Englishman remarked that the nasty rag should come down. An American was standing near, and the Englishman promptly went down to the pavement.

General Sherman recently wrote the following letter to the agent of a firm who had applied to him for the contract to place lightning rods upon the fine mansion which, it was rumored, he intended to build upon Orange Mountain, New Jersey: If you find the house I am erecting on Orange Mountain, please put any quantity of lightning rods, to attract the lightning of heaven to demolish it. I don't care whether the rods be round, square or twisted. Anything to stop this nonsense. Architects, landscape gardners, builders, &c., keep writing to me about this house, when, in fact, it is as much as I can do to make ends meet here—and finally I expect to couple myself with a log house on the prairies of Kansas or Nebraska, when Congress turns me out to grass. Tell Mr. Lyon, "who will be under me three years," that his experience as a soldier should convince him that Uncle Sam is not so generous to old soldiers as to enable them to have fancy houses on Orange Mountain or elsewhere. I have a house here, but the city taxes me for it about as much as Uncle Sam allows me for rent. How the story got circulated that I was going to build on Orange Mountain passes my understanding, and if you can stop it I will regard it as a feat better than protecting me against lightning.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

New Spring Styles as Seen at the Openings—Spring Bonnets and Spring Costumes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 30, 1874.

It is becoming a question with the best houses if the custom of semi-annual "openings" is not "better honored in the breach than the observance." Unquestionably a grand opening is an immense nuisance in a large establishment comprising, perhaps, twenty-four different departments, each one of which is larger than an ordinary retail store. Much valuable time has to be consumed in preparation, all the most costly goods and garments have to be placed on exhibition and rendered subject to the risk of rude handling, or at least to the wear and tear of touch and inspection, the regular business is interrupted, and a great crowd of variety seekers attracted, who do not go to buy, but to stare and get ideas which they can turn to account in making over some forlorn relic of better times at home.

A. T. Stewart & Co. have no public openings, and probably others of the large dry goods and furnishing houses will follow this example. The mammoth opening of the season was at Lord & Taylor's, which occupied three days, and was perhaps justified by the extensive alterations which have recently been made throughout the entire establishment, rendering it as perfect a model of a ladies' furnishing house as it is possible to conceive.

There is something peculiar and suggestive in the order and method of the great leading magazines of fashion; something almost sublime in their quiet consciousness of power in the possession of the field, in the setting aside of all meretricious effort to attract attention, on the not having so much as a name or a sign to indicate to the passer-by the occupancy of the premises, and only in one or two instances a display of wares even in the windows.

Inside the discipline is perfect as that of an army. No one is urged or requested to buy by the rows of polite attendants, who are as courteous to the purchaser of a shilling print as to the buyer of the ten dollar silk. Impassive, attentive, ready, it is yet a very obtuse person who would want to test an apparently inexhaustible patience, and the traditional "shopper," therefore—the person who wanted to see everything without buying anything—is almost extinct, or possibly has become merged in the fashion writers.

THE EXHIBITION.

This year, for the first time, costumes were shown in the leading houses in connection with bonnets. Until recently, bonnets have been a separate interest, milliners a class by themselves, and their spring and fall displays took place some weeks in advance of the exhibition of costumes in the dry goods houses. The intention of the costume *complet*, however, which included bonnet to match, first seemed to suggest the idea of uniting these different branches under one roof. Noted dress makers and leading dry goods houses added a bonnet, and, in many cases, general millinery department, to their other business; while, on the other hand, some leading milliners took up the making of costumes, so that to-day there are scarcely any well-known names with whom millinery or dress making—each by itself—is a specialty.

But the change, of course has been gradual, and it takes time to adapt long established customs to it which will account for the stupidity of having the general opening of millinery in March, and therefore the principal openings of costumes and wrapping garments in April, an arrangement most inconvenient for out of town inspectors and purchasers and involving a waste of time for every one except those whose principal business it is to see sights which cost nothing, a class among women much more numerous than might be supposed.

THE BONNETS.

The bonnets, probably from long habit, were the first object of attraction, and, as usual, elicited loud expressions of admiration. "How lovely!" "How odd!" "How sweet!" were exclamations heard on all sides. For myself, I confess to not being able to discover much that was original or much that was charming. My admiration was principally expended on the ingenuity which, out of the same old materials, year after year, manages to create something which has the semblance of novelty, and even to get up an enthusiasm for it.

A professional critic *blasé* and naturally incapable of being pleased, who sees only one act of a drama, and leaves a book at the title page, would last person from whom one would want an opinion, and perhaps this may apply to the chronicler of the vagaries of bonnets, therefore the sentiment, half pity, half contempt, felt for the raptures into which the ordinary woman goes at an "opening" must be taken with several grains of allowance.

But the "bonnets are bonnets," and it is said there is comfort in that. I do not know why, for we were equally delighted when they were only "head-dresses," but it may be set down to the happy adaptability of human nature, or woman nature, and they are becoming where they are not over trimmed and are properly worn.

There is less childish variety in the shapes than last year, though an abundance for practical purposes, and nearly all, except the hats for girls and the broad brims for country wear, have a suggestion of the Normandy or Charlotte Corday styles, which is capable of picturesque treatment and effects.

The general air of solidity is probably due to the English tone which just now pervades French fashions, to the fashionable pre-eminence of English chips and straws and the general decline of "fancy" stocks with the collapse of the "Dolly Varden."

At any rate, the fact is undeniable and for so much we have cause to be thankful.

We have reason to rejoice also over the withdrawal of the bold wide-awakes, the "American" hat with turned up brim, set back upon the head, which was worn here a year before it was known abroad and never received from high authorities any great degree of favor.

All the brims of the present season are drooping, or in the case of hats are only turned up on one side. Soft crowns for material or costume bonnets are in high favor, and the most elegant are of soft pure silk, satin or English crape, covered with thread lace. The use of lighter silks and satins of pure quality, to the exclusion of the heavy, starchy, linen-backed fabrics formerly used, is a fact worthy of note, as they are much lighter upon the head and work up into much more graceful forms. The French always use violet in the spring, and some of the most beautiful bonnets are in two shades of this color, with crown of black thread lace, and a mixture of the two shades in the trimming, which consists principally of ribbon and the modest flower of the same name.

ORNAMENTS.

Few of the metal, straw and jet ornaments are used which were so common last year, but upon the French bonnets there is such a profusion of ribbon and flowers as to destroy much of the grace and symmetry of outline in those bonnets which possess any. The ribbon, too, is broader, scarf ends fringed out and knotted are used, and with these and flowers—unless there is great judgment and taste—an overpowering effect is produced.

Flowers, mixed in color, are very generally in vogue—wreaths composed of variegated roses, bouquets of field flowers and purple orchids arranged with white hyacinths. Still, there are many composed of color upon color or different shades of the same color, the latter designs being mainly carried out in bonnets for costumes; the former upon straws, to whose mounting of lace or self-colored ribbon the garden variety affords a pleasant relief.

COSTUMES.

Who is to wear them, and when? This is the first thought of busy women, whose simple suit or dress that the "children cannot spoil," is worn year in and year out upon working days. Costumes, heavy with an amount of labor and material which makes the thought of them burdensome. Costumes so dainty that human touch would seem too rough for them. Costumes so perfect as works of art, that the eye loves to rest upon them as upon a wonderfully wrought out painting, but which one would want to keep to look at, not at all to wear.

Self-colored silks, soft, thick, satin-finished, and a pure, lighter make, more like taffetas than anything in silk we have had for a long time, are the fabrics used for the finest dresses and costumes, enriched with quantities of rich thread lace, embroidery in silk and jet, and silk and steel, and an amount of labor in material, the detail of which is as remarkable in its way and as painful as that of Middlemarch.

Human labor abroad is thought less of as cheap, but it is with us, or the frightfully minute folds and tuckings, ruffles and pleatings and stitchings and flouncings put upon one imported dress would hardly be considered possible, yet they are copied by swollen purse and vanity, and worn and trodden in the dust without a thought of the heart beats, the precious life that has been wrought into them.

There are few overskirts, the *pouf* behind and a great quantity and variety of trimming upon the trained or demi-trained skirts have taken their place. Vests, entrass bodies trimmed with bands of jet or steel, aprons which are a continuation of one side of the jacket bodice and form a part of the sash to keep the drapery in position, quaint puffed and slashed sleeves of mediæval styles, and lengthwise bands and puffs down the front and upon the sides of dress skirts, are the peculiar features which strike one upon the instant as novel or wonderfully picturesque, but more like a chapter out of a story-book than a commonplace revelation of the practical styles which practical women are to wear while engaged in the practical duties of every day life.

COLORS.

Black prevails largely, as usual, and black upon black seems to be the rule in trimming, as also white upon white, with very distinguished results. But the leading colors of the season are Quaker grays and browns—the soft drab grays and the nut browns, without any tinge of that red which was known as the Bismarck brown. Of course the entire family of grays share in the present sunshine of fashionable favor, from silver gray to the inky "blue gray" now known as *lichen* gray, and pale ash gray to iron or Norwegian gray, which is almost black. Then there is slate or Russian gray, and *rocher* or heron gray, in all twenty-five or thirty different shades, and the same number of browns; but the pure drabs, in which there is no tinge of lavender, and the wood and nut brown sare the shades demanded by acknowledged representatives in the world of fashion.

SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS.

There is always a "novelty" in dress materials in the spring. Where would be the use of fashions without novelties? And, of course we have got it this year. It is an open meshed linen fabric, coarsely barred in the natural color of the flax, sometimes plain and sometimes traced with lines of white silk floss. It looks something like a thickly barred buff mosquito netting, and is already called "Sing Sing" cloth and "American Tweed," but the difficulty is how to make it up. Seams will show through it; it is clumsy, ungainly, does not drape easily, but bulges out awkwardly from the figure until it has been worn a little while, and then falls in a string.

But then it is daring and ladies say, "Oh, how stylish," and it is one dollar and thirty-five cents per yard. Next year, if it survives, it will be thirty-five, and a very fair price for it too.

Almost this difference has been made between the striped and figured batiste of last year, and the same fabrics this year. Last year they were the "novelties" and sold for one dollar to one dollar twenty-five cents per yard; this year they are from thirty to forty cents.

Pure silver and steel gray mohairs are among the most desirable materials for spring suits and traveling costumes, being easily freed from dust. Fine twilled challies have also reappeared in lovely colorings and are better adapted for late spring and early summer street wear than the new *reps* cloth, sometimes called "basket" serge, a fine, self-colored, all wool fabric, in what are known in cloth as fancy diagonal patterns. This latter is a charming material, however, for polonaise or house dress over black or upon cool days in summer. In silks a lighter fabric of pure quality in plain, hair striped or *chene* patterns has superseded the heavy *failles* and *gros grains*, at least for the present, and very properly, the latter being burdensome and quickly ruined by the dust.

But of all the summer stuffs the solid cottons and linens are the most satisfactory. How can we be grateful enough for the soft silk and satin finished cambries and piques, the white striped muslins for morning dresses, and the pretty corded lawns with chintz and fern leaf borderings, so cool, so delicate, so becoming to all women, yet so inexpensive that half a dozen can be had for less than the price of one grenadine.

Of course grenadines flourish as ever, but they are not in quite such fashionable demand as last year, and consequently not quite so high in price.

ACCESSORIES.

I have no space left in which to speak of toilette accessories, though they are most important. With the gray and brown costumes, the gloves and hat, or its trimmings, must be carefully matched in shade. Indeed, for Easter, many ladies are having hats made of the material of the costume, the design consisting only of a large, full crown, surrounded with a band of torsade and ornamented with a heron's plume and a dagger or buckle or large clasp of cut steel.

The "Chesterfield" handkerchief of white twilled silk is worn around the throat.

Gloves are perfectly plain, with small gilt buttons for fastening, riveted in.

Necklaces are disappearing, but bracelets are worn upon the upper as well as lower part of the arm in evening dress.

Small mask veils are revived, bordered with fine jet fringe. Skirts "cling" more than ever.

A new bustle, highly approved, is made of cork.

All dresses are demi-train, and fitted with buttons and loops for the street.

The redingote dies, but the polonaise survives—sensible, because the latter is better adapted to summer and it will be easy to resurrect the redingote when it is wanted.

JENNIE JUNE.

Ask Them?

An advertisement of a medicine, however candid and conscientious it may be, does not always carry conviction with it. The public know to their sorrow that the boastful claims put forth in behalf of many so-called remedies are literally "a delusion and a snare." Probably the best use, therefore, that can be made of the space devoted to this notice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to invite those who read it to inquire of the parties that have tested the curative and preventive properties of the article what they think of it. We earnestly request all doubters to ascertain from such of their friends and neighbors as have taken this standard tonic and alterative as a protection against malarious diseases, or as a cure for indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, low spirits, languor, biliousness, &c., what Hostetter's Bitters have done for them. There is no testimony so trustworthy as that which is the result of personal experience.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6% Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in February and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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BOYS!
This week's No. of your Paper, the
'Boys Own'
Contains the first of a
GREAT INDIAN STORY.
Also a Game of
"CHECKERS"
All Newsdealers sell it for Five Cents.
FATHERS!
Buy One Copy for your Boy.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
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AT
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Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.
Gold and Silver Embroideries.
Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address
Charles Naylor,
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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
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REMOVAL.
The undersigned have removed their Office and Warehouses to their GLASS WORKS, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.
Orders by mail or left at J. L. DAWES, SON & CO.'S, 98 Third avenue, or at A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.'S, 75 Wood street, will receive prompt attention.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1874.

COUGH SYRUP.
DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,
Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
Joseph Browne,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.
NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

A. D. McKEE.
New Dry Goods.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Choice Fabrics, Suited for Spring,
EMBRACING
Dress Goods,
Sacqueings,
Shawls,
Men and Boys' Wear, &c.
All New and at Lowest Prices.
59 Market Street.

Irish Linens!
We have received our Spring Importation of Irish Linens, manufactured by Richardson, Son & Owden, and selected expressly for our trade. It consists of
Light, Medium and Heavy
SHIRTING LINEN,
PILLOW LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, a large stock.
ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER.
We respectfully solicit an examination of the above Goods, believing them to be THE BEST EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
White, Orr & Co.,
25 Fifth Avenue.

New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
NATURAL POLISH,
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSILS.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHÆTONS,
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No. 89 Third Avenue.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

Turkish Folding Spring Beds,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS,
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
COMFORTS AND BLANKETS,
SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS.
Agents for PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP.
We invite you to call and see us before purchasing.
E. Edmundson & Sons,
55 MARKET STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
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HENRY REA, JR.,
Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples,

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No. 64 Fourth Avenue,

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WANTED,

Mortgages and Commercial Paper

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1874.

The disturbance which comes annually at this season of the year is twisting money matters considerably out of their symmetry; many of the banks complain of a heavy drain on their deposits from checking accounts, and borrowers say that rates are hardening to old figures.

Since Congress has expressed itself so emphatically on the currency question, and we know what to expect, we may hope for a revival of business in time. There is a great solver of difficult problems, and we can safely trust to time to bring us the full solution of this, as well as those to teach us the practical application of the theories on which such action is based. Immediate relief, however, is wanted to impart fresh vigor to the industrial and commercial life of the nation; to keep up to their full measure of activity production and exchange; to enable us to throw off the palsied feeling that has checked our enterprise of late, and given free scope and energy to our varied resources. The country cannot afford to stand still, as it is at present, suffering stagnation to grow into a dry rot in the whole field of industrial enterprise. With the permanent settlement of the currency question, we hope fresh activity will manifest itself.

—A California correspondent of the *Financier* submits the following suggestions on the subject of banking and specie resumption. The plan bears a strong analogy to that contained in the bill of General Negley, introduced a few days ago into the House of Representatives, a full synopsis of which we hope to give shortly. The writer of the letter before referred to, says:

Whatever measures may be adopted by Congress to bring about a resumption of specie payment should be practical and gradual in their operation. I suggest the following, which I think substantially combine these qualities:

First—So amend the National Currency act as to authorize all national banks, present and future, to issue bank notes without limit as to amount; *provided* such circulation be secured by the pledge of United States four per cent. gold bonds to be issued under the act as amended.

Second—Require no reserve for bank circulation, present or future, other than the bonds deposited.

Third—Reduce the annual Federal tax upon all bank circulation, present and future, from one to one-half per cent.

Fourth—Authorize the issue of fifty-year United States gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000,000, and bearing gold interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Fifth—Authorize the sale of these bonds at their market value in paper money or in legal United States: *provided* they shall not be sold in any case for less than par.

Sixth—As fast as any of United States paper money shall be received for these bonds, require such paper money to be destroyed.

Within a few years, under the legitimate operation of these measures, the paper money of the nation will be absorbed and cancelled, and the national banks must then redeem their circulation in coin.

It is true, the government would lose the interest now saved by the volume of paper money, but it would be compensated by the greater credit and consequently increased ability to procure new loans at lower rates of interest, and thus destroy the means to redeem the six per cent. bonds. So long as the government has overdrawn its promises to pay in circulation, so long will its credit be inferior *even* as to its bonds not yet due. But when all these promises to pay shall have been cancelled, and the government shall continue to promptly redeem whatever of its bonds not yet due, its credit will be first-class.

These measures would induce a larger investment of domestic capital in our national bonds. A nation, if in debt at all, should owe its own people.

I have endeavored to state these suggestions in clear and concise terms, and must leave you and others to judge whether they have any merit.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

March 31, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½					119⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	120¼					120¼
5-20's, 1862	117					117
5-20's, 1864	119½					119½
5-20's, 1865	120⅛					120⅛
5-20's, 1865, reg	120⅛					120⅛
5-20's, 1867	120⅜					120⅜
5-20's, 1868	120⅝					120⅝
10-40's, coupons	115					115
Western Union Tel	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Panama	115					
Quicksilver	28					
Pacific Mail	48⅜	48¼	48¼	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
Adams Express						
Wells-Fargo Express	77			77⅜		77
American Express	57			57½		57½
United States	60¼			60¼		60¼
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Michigan Central	84			84¼		84¼
Pittsburg	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	104¾			104¾		104¾
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	92¾			92¾		92¾
Chicago & Northw'n	56⅝	56¼		56¼		56¼
Do. preferred	76	76		76		76
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾		106¾
St. Paul	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼		44¼
Do. preferred	64			64	64¼	64¼
Wabash	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Hannibal & St. Jo	32			32		32
Fort Wayne	93			93		93
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅝	31⅝		31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Union Pacific	38⅜	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
Chicago & Alton	104½			104½		104½
C. C. & I. C.	22¾			22¾		22¾
Harlem	127½			127½		127½
Tennessee State bonds				89		88
Do. new	89			89		88
South Carolina, April						17
Do. July						17
Missouri 6	94			94		93¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	54¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
Reading	58¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121½
Oil Creek	14½
Lehigh Valley	57¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92
Central Transportation Company	45
Empire Transportation Company	49
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's	68½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 31, 1874.

REMARKS—Since our last we have been visited with a regular old fashioned snow storm, which continued from morn till night, and as we write the earth is covered with a mantle of white. But, then, it will be remembered this is moving time.

Trade was no better than it has been for some days past. Dealers, however, are firm in the belief that ere many days the currency question will be definitely disposed of in some manner, which, with the "First of April" over, will, it is alleged, usher in a revival in trade, and once more bring about the good times of other days. So mote it be.

If the heavy arrivals of eggs by rail and river should continue, we think that the lowest price has not been reached by 5 cent or two. The ruling price for strictly prime is 18@18c ₰ dozen.

Prime butter is still in active demand, the supply falling below the wants of the community. The prices rule about as they have done for some days past, choice table butter selling at 38, 40 and 42c ₰ ℔.

This being the season of the year for farmers and gardeners to purchase their spring supplies of seeds, &c., the demand is active. Clover seed is selling at $6 00@6 25 ₰ bush; timothy seed $3 25@3 50; flaxseed $2 20@2 30; orchard grass $3 00; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

In the grocery line we have reported an improving trade demand from both city and country customers. Prices remain unchanged, although it was rumored that roasted coffees had been reduced another cent per pound. Having no knowledge of the fact, we do not alter our quotations, which are as follows: Roasted Rio, ₰ papers, 20c; roasted Rio, in bulk, 29@c; roasted Java, in bulk, 40c.

The following table exhibits the amount of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,811	Corn, sacks	1,215
Apples, bbls	47	Barley, sacks	310
Butter, pkgs	9	Oats, sacks	1,717
Bacon, tierces	5	Cheese, box	25
Bacon, pieces	680	Rye, sacks	100
Wheat, sacks			

Owing to the even tenor of the market and unchanged prices, we omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 31, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week, so far, have been heavy of through stock, no less than 146 cars of York cattle arriving on Sunday morning. Yesterday 29 cars were shipped out destined for New York market. There is none of the regular buyers here yet, and trade rules slow; not much doing at this writing, the inclination of prices lower, though not enough stock is selling to give quotations. As the run of through cattle is very large, the receipts of our market this week will depend on the run here and advices from the East..

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair. The quality of York stock fair, those for Philadelphia not so good as buyers would like to have them. Demand light and supply fully equal to it. At this writing there is not much life in trade. Following are the prices the different grades are selling at.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50; prime do $6 25 to $6 40; Yorkers $5 75 to $5 90; Baltimore $5 50 to $5 75; stockers $5 50 to $6 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week so far have been fair and in supply about equal to the demand. The attendance of buyers about as usual, and market moderately active. Below will be found some purchases made to-day by Mr. H. Friesmuth, the great New York shipper, which will give the reader a fair idea of the market:

1 load open wool sheep, averaging 105 ℔s. at $5 25; also, 1 load 132 ℔s. fair wool, $8 75; also, 1 load 147 ℔s. mixed wool, $5 50; 2 loads, fine wool, 166 ℔s. at $8 12; also, 1 load 95 ℔s. fine wool, at $7 90; also, 1 load fair wool, Ohio, 105 ℔s. at $5 12.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅜.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1874.

MONEY

4@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

STERLING

quiet at 483¾ for sixty days, and 487¾ for sight. Customs receipts $330,000.

GOLD

closed at 113⅜, after selling 113⅝@113¾. Carrying rates 1@4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $46,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Total exports of produce for the week $6,047,068.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm.

U. S. coupons 1881	120⅝	5-20s, 1867	120⅝
5-20s, 1862	117¾	5-20s, 1868	119½
5-20s, 1864	119½	New 5s	115
5-20s, 1865	120¼	10-40s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	119⅝	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS

quiet and lower.

Missouri 6s	93½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	88¼	North Carolina, old	26½
Tennessee, new	55	North Carolina, new	22½
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market was alternately weak and strong, conflicting dispatches from London and Washington. Wabash was particularly active, and declined from 45 to 43⅝, on unfavorable reports as to the condition of the company; recovered later to 44⅝, and again declined to and closed at 44¼. During the last hour of business the market was firm, with a general improvement in prices, except for Wabash, Western Union, Union Pacific, Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, Erie and Pacific Mail, were the strongest stocks on the list. The news received after the close of business of the action of the Senate upon the financial question, encouraged the bulls who look for an active and strong market to-morrow. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock 138,000 shares, of which 240,000 were Western Union, 26,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Wabash, 25,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Erie, and 7,500 Pacific Mail.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	63¼
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Wabash	44¼
Quicksilver	28	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	97¼	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co.	78	Terre Haute	12
American Express	63	Do preferred	35
U. S. Express	69	Chicago & Alton	105
Pacific Mail	48⅞	Do preferred	106
New York Central	105⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	31½
Erie	36⅝	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	74
Do preferred	69¼	Burlington & Q	104½
Harlem	128½	Lake Shore	89
Do preferred	139	Panama	250
Michigan Central	89	Illinois Central	103½
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific	38¾
Northwestern	56½	Central Pac. bonds	93¾
Do preferred	77¾	Union Pac. bonds	86
Rock Island	107¼	Hartford & Erie	13¾
New Jersey Cent'l	101⅞	Delaware & Lack	110⅞
St. Paul	44⅞	Bankers' bills	485

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Shipping grades fairly active and firm at $5 12a6; fair to choice $5 25a5 90; choice to extra feeders $4 75a5. Shipments, 2,287 head.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,500. Market less active and prices weak; range $5a5 60 for fair to choice, with a few extra at $6; good many unsold at close. Shipments, 6,613 head.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,700. Market active and steady at $5 50@7 25 for fair to choice, with a lot extra, averaging 122 ℔s at $8 00. Shipments 1,700 head.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Cotton firm at 15⅞c. Flour, extra and fancy dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40. Corn easier at 63@66c. Pork unchanged; fair and mess firm at $16 25. Lard quiet; steam held 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear 8½c, all loose. Bacon steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6¾a7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear 9¾c, all packed. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; choice white $1 30@1 35. Corn firm; Western mixed 85c. Oats and rye dull. Pork $16 50@17 00. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib sides 8½c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Butter dull at 30a38c. Coffee nominal at 22¾@24¾c. Whisky dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour steady. Wheat nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, No. 1 at 98c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2 fresh at 40c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed fresh at 57c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 1, fresh, 88c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 1, at 87; No. 2 at 40.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Corn firm; white 73a75c; yellow scarce at 75c. Oats firm. Hay dull; prime $17. Hams firmer at 12½@13c. Molasses in light supply; fair to prime common 30a 33c; fair 37½a40c. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 00a5 25; No. 2 do $5 50a5 90. Wheat dull; red $1 37a1 40; No. 1 spring at $1 38@1 39. Corn dull; yellow 83c. Oats very dull at 62@64c. Whisky 97½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 31.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 55. Corn quiet at 78c. Oats dull at 54c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Java	April 1	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	April 1	Glasgow.
Westphalia	April 1	Hamburg.
City of Brussels	April 4	Liverpool.
Pembroke	April 4	Cardiff.
Minnewonka	April 4	Glasgow.
Amerique	April 4	France.
Celtic	April 4	Liverpool.
Cybele	April 4	Antwerp.
State of Pennsylvania	April 4	Liverpool.
Lessing	April 4	Bremen.
Holland	April 7	London.
Nevada	April 7	Liverpool.
Victoria	April 7	Glasgow.
Schiller	April 7	Hamburg.
Cuba	April 8	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 8	Bremen.
Pomerania	April 9	Hamburg.
Olympia	April 11	Liverpool.
City of Paris	April 11	Liverpool.
Oder	April 11	Liverpool.
Macedonia	April 11	Glasgow.
Great Western	April 11	Bristol.
Adriatic	April 11	Liverpool.
Switzerland	April 11	Antwerp.
Weser	April 11	Bremen.
Etysia	April 14	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	April 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 14	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 15	Bremen.
Holsatia	April 15	Hamburg.
Partbia	April 18	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 18	Liverpool.
Erin	April 18	Liverpool.
Andes	April 18	Cardiff.
India	April 18	Glasgow.
Europe	April 18	France.
Baltic	April 18	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	April 18	Liverpool.
Rhein	April 18	Bremen.
Herder	April 21	Hamburg.
Bolivia	April 21	Glasgow.
Idaho	April 21	Liverpool.
Nebraska	April 21	Liverpool.
Minister Roon	April 22	Bremen.
Harmonia	April 25	Hamburg.
Tripoli	April 25	Glasgow.
Silesia	April 25	Hamburg.
China	April 25	Liverpool.
Spain	April 25	Liverpool.
Oceanic	April 25	Liverpool.
Maine	April 25	Bremen.
Anglia	April 25	Glasgow.
Manhattan	April 28	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 28	Liverpool.
Batavia	May 2	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 2	France.
Cornwall	May 2	Bristol.
Glamorgan	May 2	Cardiff.
Minnesota	May 6	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 6	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	April 2	Liverpool.
Illinois	April 2	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	April 16	Liverpool.
Abbotsford	April 30	Liverpool.
Ohio	April 30	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	April 1	Liverpool.
Siberia	April 11	Liverpool.
Sanatia	April 21	Lyppolive.
Hecla	April 22	Lyppolive.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Nestorian	April 1	Liverpool.
Berlin	April 11	Bremen.
Hibernian	April 15	Liverpool.
Leipzig	April 25	Bremen.
Nova Scotia	April 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1874.

The following are the details of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R.		CHANGE —OR+		DIRECT'N OF CURR'T	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo, Ill	39	6	—0	2	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	17	8	—0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	5	3	—0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	6	4	—0	1	W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	11	0	—0	7	N. E.	Lt. Snow.
Lacrosse	4	2	—0	3	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	3	5	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Louisville	8	0	—0	3	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
Memphis	33	6	+0	2	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	11	0	—0	1	N.	Thrtg.
Omaha	4	1	—0	2	N.	Clear.
Pittsburg	4	2	—0	1	N.	Lt. Snow.
Shreveport	27	7	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	17	1	0	0	N.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	42	7	+0	1		Lt. Rain.
Yankton	5	11			N. W.	Clear.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 31, 1874.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 39 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 31, 1874.

River eight feet three inches and falling. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 4 P. M. Snowing.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Messenger, Nashville; Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling; Fearless, Pittsburgh; Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed—R. H. Hudson, Wheeling; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Minneola, Memphis; Ed. Hobbs and Fearless, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, March 31.—Down—Mary Ament, Iron Mountain, Indiana; Tarascon, Silverthorn, Arkansas Belle. Up—Rover and barges, Pat Cleburne, Nick Longworth, Geo. Roberts, Ben Franklin. Business fair.

CAIRO, March 31.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; Kittie Hogden, Pittsburgh; Bee, St. Louis; Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Idlewild, Evansville; Hegler, Arkansas river.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Arrived—Marshall, New Orleans. Departed—Belle Texas, Pine Bluff; Quickstep and Cheek, White river; Thompson, New Orleans; Rogers, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Arrived—John Ellerson, Louisville; John Howard, Arkansas river. Departed—Chas. Bodmann, Cincinnati; Bismarck, Future City and barges, St. Louis; Ashland, Arkansas river.

VICKSBURG, March 31.—Up—Mary Alice and barges, Thomas Sherlock, John F. Ellis, Sunny Belle, St. Genevieve, Down—Belle Lee, Yaeger, Mitchell, Glenecoe, Natchez.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL,
OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In Store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon.....Williamson.....Wheeling.
R. W. Skillinger.....Russell.....Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet three inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

St. Louis.....Esperanza.....Dunlavy, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was wet and disagreeable. Trade on the landing could not be called active.

CAPT. J. R. WHITAKER was in Cincinnati on Monday.

THE Dictator is not yet afloat. It will require a bell boat to raise her.

EIGHTY boats loaded with grain passed out of Clinch river on the recent rise.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is among the first boats due.

THE Keys are in St. Louis looking for a 300 ton boat for the Tennessee river.

THE Juniata, Captain Brennan, will be the Saturday packet for Cincinnati.

THE Colorado will re-enter the Vicksburg trade about the middle of April.

THE Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, took her departure for Wheeling on time.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE fine steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain F. Y. Batchelor, will be the next boat for St. Louis.

THE James Gilmore, is en route for this city from Nashville with six barges of cedar posts.

THE Warner's barge Milton is being loaded with merchandise for New Orleans at Evansville.

THE punctual packet, R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip.

THE towboats James A. Blackmore, Samuel Miller and Joseph Walton arrived since our last.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is announced for Nashville and way points.

COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN has read the proof of the last chapter of his book, which will shortly appear.

CHARLES HEWETT has sold the Savanna for $16,000 to George Reese and Don. Hewett—one-half each.

THE packet Gmanite State, Captain Kerr, will be her on time to leave for Portsmouth on Friday, 4 P. M.

THE Spread Eagle proposes to enter the races in the St. Louis and Alton trade in opposition to the De Smet.

THE steamer Mary Miller, Captain Donnelly, in the St. Louis regularly between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

THE John A. Woods left Louisville Saturday for New Orleans with eighteen coalboats and ten barges in tow.

CAPT. WASH. KERR has shut up the bar on the Granite State. It was the women crusaders at Portsmouth that did it.

MRS. MAGGIE A. DAVIS, wife of Clem Davis, and daughter of Capt. Thomas Metzler, died in Vicksburg on the 24th.

"We may be happy yet" has taken charge of the river department of the Louisville *Courier Journal*. Good for "Will."

CAPT. BURDEN intends running the Gate City as a regular weekly packet between St. Louis, Davenport and Rock Island.

THE Forest City, the Steubenville packet, has established the line. Capt. O'Neil has joined the woman's movement at Steubenville.

IT is stated on good authority that of all the steamers visiting St. Louis there are not five larger than that of the Savanna.

AT St. Louis Thursday the Grafton Stone and Transportation Company sold the barge Zoe for $6,000 to the Ste. Genevieve Sandstone Company.

COMMODORE GRAY'S far-famed lowboat Ironsides, is literally known by St. Louis and way points. Shippers would do well to bear this fact in mind.

THE pilots of the towboats Panther and Ed. Hobbs, are both laid up disabled at Wheeling, during the sinking of the barges at the Bellair bridge opening.

THE number of bales of cotton recovered by the Travis Wright from the wreck of the steamer Lotawanna, sunk up Washita, some time ago, is 1,000.

THE Rhoda struck the same bridge across the St. Francis river that sunk the Economy, last Monday morning, and sustained no injuries, for which she entered suit at Madison.

THE Mississippi is open to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and the ice is out of that river for a long distance above. Packets will do a large business on the Mississippi during April and May.

THE remains of Mrs. Ostrander, Wm. Mundy, and the cabin boy of the Crescent City were forwarded to St. Louis from Memphis Saturday by the Grand Tower. The remains of Capt. Dawson were recovered Saturday.

THE Elliot steamers, Bannock City and City of Augusta, were attached by the sheriff at Memphis, Saturday, on a claim against the defaulting County Tax Collector, William McCain, for $15,000 being security for him.

THE Allegheny Belle No. 4 took into new Orleans 4,286 sacks corn, 1,000 barrels cornmeal, 1,000 barrels flour, 1,000 sacks oats, 1,000 barrel, 40 ℔s. hams, 117 hhds. bacon, 95 hhds. tobacco, 3,175 bales hay, 15 bales cotton, and sundries for city.

MR. JONATHAN, A. JONES, of St. Louis, has presented a claim to Congress for $500,000 for use of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph, which was used successfully on a number of the United States iron-clads on the Mississippi river during the war.

THE first-class passenger steamer Esperanza, Capt. J. P. Dunlavy, takes her departure this evening for Cincinnati, with a good trip. This boat is noted for superior accommodations, fine speed, careful and attentive officers. Our river correspondent, J. B. Conway, will do the honors in the office.

THE freight charges by rail between New York and St. Louis, a distance of 1,000 miles, are 65 cents per 100 pounds, while from St. Louis to New Orleans by river, which is 200 miles further down, the freight is said to be only 17 cents per 100 pounds, making a difference of 48 cents per 100 pounds in favor of New Orleans.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* says: Alex. Trottman succeeded yesterday in adding about $3 to the contents of his pocket for the day before for Miss Belle Ohlman, the heroine who saved her little sister from the clutches of the depraved father, once pilot on the Missouri river, but now so lost to decency as to be denied by court of the custody of his own children.

THE Lady Lee lost forty-six hours by storms on her last trip from St. Louis to Memphis. Just before midnight on Monday, when about fifty miles below Shreveport, a large tree fell into the pilot-house, killing the pilot, John Fifty feet of it with the cook-house and its contents. The upper works were not injured in fact, nothing but the cook-house and narrow guard spoken of.

WE CONGRATULATE Messrs. Braithwaite, Van Hook and King upon the incorporation of the Peninah Transportation Company of St. Louis. The capital stock is $5,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $100,000 in shares $100 each. Messrs. Wm. Braithwaite, I. C. Van Hook and John King are the board of directors for the first year. The business is to run, charter, purchase and build steamboats, etc.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: "Mr. D. A. Weist, one of our old-time river clerks, is in the city, to which we are cordially glad to welcome him. Mr. Harry W. Teats, who died here on Monday last, March 23, was a native of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death twenty-seven years ago. He was in the employ of Mr. Geo. Miller, coal dealer, and had made many friends among the river men, to whom he was known as 'Coal Box.'"

THE Shreveport *Times* says: "Early Sunday morning the steamer Florence, Capt. Alex. Green, was in from the wrecks of the 12th Era with a few articles last raised. She had a barge in tow, on which was the texas and pilot-house of the defunct 13th Era. Captain Green informs us that all of the freight has been recovered that will pay a boat for diving after it. The machinery will be saved some time this summer during the low stage of water.

THE Ada Hellman, from Evansville, and the Laura La Davis, from Cincinnati for Cumberland river, collided three miles above Eddyville on Saturday evening. The wheel of the Davis tore away about fifteen feet of the Hellman's front guard and knocked a hole in her hull nearly the same size. In going ashore she ran into the timber, which tore away both chimneys. The damage is estimated at $500 to $600. The Davis was only slightly damaged, having two or three buckets and arms broken out of her wheel.

THE West Union *Defender* gives the following Rome news: Business on the levee has been brisk for some days. G. M. Lafferty shipped a load of sweet potatoes and barrels; Joe Rose is loading a boat with tobacco-hogshead staves; Bailey and Zinkham's saw mills are busy; Shipp Jones soon, and Wm. Reynolds is shipping round locust to Portsmouth by the steamer Handy, which has returned to the trade. The change in her machinery increased her speed so that she can make the second trip to Portsmouth in about twelve hours, and land at every hog-path down the bank.

THE Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The coal suppliers will, I learn, make a further tumble of five cents per box to steamers within a few days, which will make the situation decidedly interesting for steamboatmen who can buy them at 35 cents per box for Pittsburgh, and less yet for the inferior qualities. Even now, boats going both ways fill themselves here, as it is cheaper than at any point between Cairo and New Orleans. Mr. Brown, the Pittsburgh coal monarch, will be up in a few days or more, and the impression he might take a notion to make it cheaper yet, inasmuch as the "opposition" are the reported starters of the last coal.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: Were it not for the many boats in port, one might be tempted to think that they themselves were asleep. Indeed, most trying to see such inactivity at this season of the year, when there is ordinarily so much doing in the shipping. Surely some change for the better must take place before summer, for it can not be that business is entirely stagnant, and yet the season is so far that it is encouraging to note that back trips for the coast and Ouachita river are somewhat fuller than they were, and the hope is that the offerings for Red river may also improve before long. For the present Red river tonnage is commanding pat for half-card rates, but getting next to nothing at that, as there is no freight to go.

ALEXANDER STATHOS, Thurman & Co., 250 pigs lead, 54 sacks kegs, 44 large kegs; Knox & Son, 300 sks flour, 25 bbls flour; Wm Ansbutz & Co, 1 ker shingles; Forrester & Allison, 1 car stone; L Hahn, 14 bbls cider; J Workman, 16 hickory plank, 3 bdls wagon stuff; S E Comley, 39 sks flour, 3 bbls flour; M Lemon, 1 car shingles; Jno & Thos Megraw, 3 cars stone; Harbaugh, Mc & O, 1 car fire clay, 4 cars limestone; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car fire clay; Mrs Sarah Scott, 1 bbl flour Elliott & Adams, 25 bbls tress; Wm H Moore, 2 bbls sugar; Lee & Mcbride, 1 bbl h h goods; R Carson, 1 bbl eggs; Fred Beuchler, 1 bdl h h goods; Wm Reiter, 1 bbl varnish, 1 pkg twine; Isabella Furnace Co, 2 cars limestone; Wm Chisholm, 1 car lumber; Holmes & Co, 1 car lumber; D Lantz & Wallace, 1 car stone; Jas McClurg & Co, 5 bbls crackers; Smith, M & Co, 1 car limestone; John H Lotz, 2 cars staves; Reed Brown, 1 car lumber; H C Rhodes, 1 car heading; Young & Booth, 184 bgs barley; Chas Albrecht, 1 car staves; Geo McFerron & Bro, 5 bxs eggs, 1 tub butter; Wm League, 2 cars staves; Graham & Spangler, 1 bbl lumber; Jno Dyer, 100 bbls lime; L Reed & Robb, 4 bbls hides.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—*Dear River Editor Republican*: A whole community has been shocked and horrified by the discovery of facts which took place on board the M. V. T. Co.'s towboat Crescent City, at Montezuma Island, as also on board steamer Bound Brook, New Orleans, and by which her officers and part of her crew were tolerably implicated, without a moment's warning, and without being conscious of their impending fate, leaving dear ones at home to mourn a mother's love and a father's tender care. This is not an isolated case by any means, and still nothing has been done to prevent such gala-trophies, or prove a safe guard against explosions in future. In this connection, I would call the attention of scientific men to one fact, which seems to have been overlooked in all their investigations, and it is this: For the last sixteen years there never has been a steamboat explosion on the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, except the steamer "Oceanus," which occurred a year or two since and, further, all the explosions during the above mentioned time occurred when the Ohio was at flood stage, and that caused by a rise of its southern tributaries. Old steamboat men will bear me out in these statements. I do not pretend to say what is the cause, but call attention to the singular coincidence; though I am led to the belief that there must be some organic matter carried by this river in solution which, when taken into a dead's boilers, produces such fearful results. How to obviate them is a problem now to be solved. The Oceanus is mentioned as an exception; it can hardly be called one, for she blew up such a short distance above Cairo that she had not gotten clear of the backwater of the Ohio. The above facts are certainly worthy of attention, and I give them to you, hoping they may lead to good results.—*St. Louis Republican.*

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Jas Horne & Co, 1 bale flannel; Kier Bro, 1 car flour; Scott & Gisel, 1 do hay; J & D Mc. Caffrey, 181 sks oats; Graff, B & Co, 6 cars limestone; Soho F Co, 3 doz J D Thompson & Co, 1 box twine; Dauler & Son, 1 bdl do; Elkins, Bly & Co, 100 o

CITY MATTERS.

Moving Day.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their place of residence on the 1st of April, should leave word at the counting-room, and the paper will be delivered promptly at their new homes.

April Reductions.

We call the particular attention of retail grocers and dealers to the price list of Mr. Jesse H. Lippincott, on our first page. He has chosen the COMMERCIAL in which to make known to the great mass of dealers in this and adjacent states, at what prices he can supply them, and he hopes by this means to add to his already long list of cash and short time buyers. He thinks his prices will compare very favorably with those of Eastern houses, and from our knowledge of his extensive purchases, by which he secures the lowest hard cash prices, we are decidedly of the opinion that if any house in the country can give inducements to purchasers, it is the one located at 31 Liberty street. The goods that are there made a specialty of enter largely into daily consumption; and the aim of the house is, and always has been, to supply their trade with the very best qualities of these articles at moderate prices.

Letters Held for Postage.

MARCH 31, 1874.

	Cents.
Aldgreth, S. P., Wheeling, Va.	3
Davis, Rev. Thomas, Johnstown, Pa.	1
Sloan, Rev. I. K., Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Voltmer, Mary, Sloan station, O.	3

E. C. NEELEY, P.M.

Highway Robbery.

MR. T. D. OWENS, while on his way home on Monday night, was attacked by thieves at Millersburgher and Locust street, and robbed of a valuable watch and a Masonic pin. Mr. Owens, in the struggle, was thrown to the ground and severely injured.

Crusaders on the South Side.

A number of the members of the South Side branch of the Women's Temperance Union took the work in hand yesterday and opened prayer meetings at saloons. Carson street is well supplied with inns, and there was found plenty to do. The ladies visited some half dozen or more, we are told, but not with any success. In some they were kindly received and invited to remain for hours, but in others the doors were shut in their faces.

Removal of Dead Animals.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, to consider the question of a contract for the removal of dead animals for the ensuing year. After an examination and discussion of the proposition submitted, it was decided to recommend the City Attorney to draw up the form of an agreement to be submitted to the Board, and if approved, a contract be entered into. No other business was transacted.

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The Women's Temperance Union.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING YESTERDAY.

Proceedings---Enthusiastic speeches by Several Ladies---Resolution Passed to Banish Liquor from the Household---The Duty of Temperance to be Impressed Upon Young Men.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a large audience was present, and towards the close of the meeting considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. Pearson reading a portion of the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, and following with prayer.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Miss Haller, read a communication from the Young Mens Christian Association, which told of the Association's sympathy for the ladies, and extended to them the use of their rooms and a request that they attend the daily noon prayer meetings held by the Association. A communication was also read, telling of the organization of a Band of Promise at the Westminster Presbyterian church, and of several interesting meetings that had been held at the same church.

SPEECHES OF THE REV. MR. WEIR AND MR. M'GOWAN.

The Rev. Mr. Weir, of Cannonsburg, was called upon by the President, Mrs. Collins. The reverend gentleman came forward, and, after a few brief introductory remarks, said that in his county there was no license, yet there was considerable drinking done. The young men came to Pittsburgh for their liquor, and carried it home with them. The speaker thought the ladies had no small work before them, and quoted the Scripture: "This kind goeth not out, but by prayer and fasting." He advised the ladies to keep near the Spirit of God, for the movement was of God. He marvelled that men could so long withstand that peculiar power which woman has, and closed his address by assuring the ladies of their ultimate success, and by advising them to fear not the derision that would be made of them.

Mr. McGowan, a young man from Steubenville, O., then briefly told of the work at that place. The ladies of that city kept pickets at the saloons, specially the names of young men who visited the saloons. He related an incident of a saloon keeper who held out for some time against the ladies, but who was finally induced to sign the pledge by his little daughter affectionately placing her arms around his neck and asking him to sign no more liquor, while the ladies were holding a meeting.

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THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery—Withdrawal of Rev. S. B. Reed.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning, in the Third church (Rev. Frazier), with Rev. C. B. Hatch as Moderator.

Rev. J. R. Irons was elected Moderator for the ensuing quarter.

Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor of the Fifth United Presbyterian church tendered his resignation, and asked a certificate of dismissal.

A communication was also presented and accepted from the commissioners of the congregation, setting forth that owing to the state of Rev. Reed's health they would offer no objection, and commending him for his faithfulness and usefulness.

The resignation of Rev. S. B. Reed was accepted, and a certificate of ministerial standing was granted to the gentleman.

Rev. W. Weir presented the following, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Our brother Rev. S. B. Reed, for fourteen years pastor of the Fifth church and for seventeen years a member of our Presbytery, having signed a like pastoral relation and having asked for a certificate of dismission to connect with some other Presbytery, we cannot permit him to leave us without expressing our sorrow that this step seems necessary, our esteem for him as a minister and a brother and our best wishes for his future.

We regret that his health seems to require a period of rest and a change in his field of labor and we grant his request to be released from his present charge because we have no fault to find in acting from a clear sense of duty and because we believe that temporary relief from the burden of pastoral work will restore him to his accustomed vigor. We bear testimony to his earnestness in proclaiming the truth, his faithfulness as a pastor, to his prudence as a presbyter, to his kindness as a friend, and to his consistency as a Christian. We affectionately trust that we cherish only pleasant memories, of our intercourse with him, and that we will follow him, wherever Providence may lead him, with prayers for his health, happiness and usefulness.

On motion, Dr. Cooper was invited to sit as consultative member, and Rev. Mr. Watson was received from Mercer Presbytery.

The Eleventh church, Pittsburgh, extended a call to Rev. Wm. Orgood. The call was sustained, presented and accepted, and the Committee of supplies was directed to make arrangements for the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Ormond.

Rev. S. B. Reed asked, for the trustees of the Fifth church, for a loan from the Board of Church Extension of $6,000. A loan of $4,000 was recommended.

Rev. W. J. Reid, Financial Agent of Presbytery presented his report for the past nine months, which was accepted and adopted.

Rev. T. H. Hanna was elected superintendent of Mission and Rev. W. J. Reid as Financial Agent.

On motion, Ministers and Licentiates in the care of this Presbytery, who desire appointments from the Board of Home Missions, were directed to send in their names to the Clerk before April 30th, next.

On motion, a committee was appointed to go over standing rules and report necessary changes, and Dr. John G. Brown, Revs. Shaw and Gaston were appointed.

On motion, a recommendation—changing the recommendation made at last meeting of Presbytery of payment of three thousand dollars, and a donation of fifteen hundred dollars to the Board of Church Extension, to a donation of $2,000 to the Board of Church Extension—to a donation of $2,000, was adopted.

Presbytery then took a recess till two and a half o'clock.

Presbytery re-assembled at 2½ P. M. and proceeded to the graduation exercises of the day—a trial sermon by Mr. J. D. Sands. Mr. Sands took his text from Acts, fourth chapter and twelfth verse. The delivery of the trial sermon was sustained as a proof of progress.

Rev. Mr. Turner presented a report of the Committee on supplies, which was adopted. The installation services in the Eleventh church, left to be considered a "vessel worthy enough for the work."

Dr. Star was called upon. He responded by stating the condition of the Second church, who was considered one of the worst characters in the State. The ladies finally induced him to sign the pledge, and he was then fitted up a room where they are now holding prayer meetings. The ladies were called to Columbus, a lawyer who had been forced to sign the pledge by ladies holding prayer meetings in his office. He thought the ladies were doing a work man could not do, and expressed a hope that the men would not clog their movements by interfering.

HOW TO INFLENCE THE YOUNG MEN.

Mrs. Hyndman then related the case of John B. Gough's stories. She also told of a band formed by the young ladies of a town in New York. They had determined to shun all young men who indulged in liquor, and not one was seen held after their determination was made known, ninety young men had signed the pledge. She wished the young ladies of Pittsburgh like ladies to do likewise, and declared the young men would soon respect them for they couldn't do without the ladies' society. Some people say that women drink as well as men. Some do, but where do they get the whisky? Why the men make it and the women drink it.

The Rev. Mr. Purvis then told of a man who had dropped dead, with liquor in his hand, in a saloon in Ohio, while the ladies were praying. He never could understand, after that, that God was in the work, and that the ladies would finally be successful.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Miss Haller read a communication from Mrs. W. W. Morris. The paper told of the author's gratitude at the success that had thus far attended the ladies' labors. Yet that which had already been done was but the beginning of the work which was to be done, and the writer therefore called upon the ladies to move together and to press forward till they had gained the victory.

An item clipped from a daily paper was also read. It gave some statistics of the cost of the liquor traffic, and the misery resulting from it.

Mrs. G. H. Taylor thought we were on the eve of a great moral revolution. She said the ladies should be encouraged to rather than to battle the gigantic foe—intemperance.

Superintendent Caskey presented a draft of an ordinance providing for regrading repaving and recurbing the Diamond square.

It was stated that the Nicolson pavement would cost about $8,300. It was suggested that bids be advertised for all kinds of pavement.

The ordinance was approved and referred to the Street Committee.

The superintendent reported the receipts and expenditures for the month of March as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond market	$1,102 14
City	75 00
Fifth avenue	175 00
South Side	66 85
Ninth ward	3 00
Total	$1,418 99
EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond market	$497 00
Fifth avenue	135 00
South Side	165 33
Ninth ward	25 00
Total	$822 33

The report was accepted.

The following are the pay rolls for March, which were approved:

Diamond market	$497 50
Ninth ward market	25 00
Fifth avenue market	86 75
South Side market	158 33
Total	$767 58

The committee then discussed proposed ordinance, changing and amending the old ordinance, relative to market regulations, &c., now in force.

Adjourned.

Have You Any Money?

If you have, you ought either to deposit it on interest, or open an account in some safe bank. The United States bank, No. 123 Fourth avenue, is one of the best. D. Z. Brickell, President; John E. Riddell, Cashier, and a Board of Directors composed of substantial citizens. Six per cent. interest allowed depositors. Accounts solicited.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The County Teachers' Institute met yesterday morning, in the Fourth ward public school building, Allegheny.

After appropriate opening exercises Mr. O. H. Phillips read an interesting paper on "The Moral Influence of the Teacher."

Prof. R. Curry then delivered an address on "Oral Arithmetic; Its Uses and How to Teach It." The speaker explained that by the study of oral arithmetic three faculties may be improved—analysis, apprehension and reading. The speaker showed the beneficial results which the mind receives in analyzing the questions in oral arithmetic.

Prof. McCord, of the Curry Institute, addressed the meeting next, on "Advanced Reading."

Prof. Collier, from the Pennsylvania State College, delivered a lecture on "Physiology." The lecture contained many practical suggestions in regard to the observance of the rules of hygiene in the school room. Some very interesting experiments were also made by the Professor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Curry addressed the Institute on the question: Does the public school receive due encouragement from the pulpit and the press? The lecturer took the ground that these agencies in the enlightenment of man were not especially called upon to unusual exertions in this respect.

Prof. Espy then read an essay on Words and their Signification, giving a lengthy list of proper names, both ancient and modern, and their significations. He felt thankful that the Round Heads, whom he spoke as a worthy set of men, had not impressed their peculiar views on posterity in the name of children, upon whom they inflicted the most absurd Scriptural appellations, when compared with which the Barebones, a very common Christian name in those days, was highly euphonious. He then spoke of the prevailing hero-worship which characterizes the people of the United States, as evidenced by the names of Georgie Washingtons, Andrew Jacksons, etc., to be found on the poll-books in every part of the country. The speaker concluded his remarks expressive enough with which to express his disgust at the name who named his son Benedict Arnold. It appeared, however, that the boy survived the name, and became renowned as a pirate.

Miss Rose McCleary, of this city, then recited the poem entitled, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night."

Miss McCleary was followed by Prof. Gamble, who delivered a lecture on the best method of teaching History, illustrating his peculiar views on the blackboard.

Professor Nesbit then read an interesting lecture, subject, "Where are we now?" The lecturer traced the history of invention from the days of Watt to the present time, and held that the irrepressible ordinary boy was by no means discouraged but stimulated as curiosity should be allowed to share the honors, with necessity of being the mother of invention. In conclusion the speaker urged the cultivation of that curiosity which pursues its investigations on and on, upward until all of the unfathomable riches of the wisdom of God spread forth immortal eyes, and the search of wisdom is resumed under the tuition of angels and "spirits of just men made perfect."

EVENING SESSION.

Prof. Collier then gave his reminiscences of a visit to Pompei, Herculaneum and Mount Vesuvius. The grandeur of the subject and the lecturer's graphic decription of the manners and manufacturers of the ancient Romans proved very interesting to his auditors. He described the graphic account of his journey to the summit of Mount Vesuvius. He said that while standing on the crater he looked down, looking down into the unfathomable abyss, the mountain trembling beneath his feet, the description of the Psalmist came forcibly to mind—ah came to his recollection accompanied with an appreciation of its majesty and power he never before felt before. He looked upon heaven earth and it speaketh, he toucheth, the hills and valleys smoke.

At the conclusion of Professor Collier's lecture the Institute adjourned.

Entertainment.

The Institute met at half-past seven o'clock. After delightful music by the Reese family, Prof. Curry delivered an interesting lecture on "The Earth as a Cosmical Body."

Professor Collier then lectured on "Magnetism and Electricity," illustrating many of his points with experiments. The lecture was well received.

A humorous essay on "The New Church Organ," was read by Miss Rose McCleary. The essay was well read, and its many hits called forth the loudest applause.

The Institute adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

COUNTY REGISTERS' BUSINESS.

Wills Probated and Letters of Administration Granted During March.

County Register Gray makes the following report of business transacted in his office during the past month:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bonds.*
Nancy Wangle	Henry Heasenzange	$ 3,000
William Baillie	Eleanor Baillie	1,000
Chas. H. Benyon	Robert Porter	4,000
Thomas Atkinson	Margaret A. Dickson	1,000
Rachael Glancey	Dr. R. McCready	5,400
Mary Bell	Mary Bell	200
Nicholas Farmerie	John A. Farmerie	300
Jacob Schaffer	Jacob Schaffer	1,200
Thomas F. Smith	George Smith	7,000
John Owens	Jas. Owens	200
Dr. Geo. L. McCook	Willis F. McCook	14,000
Thomas Marshall	Thomas Marshall	1,000
James J. Scott	Lydia A. Scott	900
Christian Kenig	James Kenig	20,000
John Armelli	Rev. P. J. Quiletti	1,200
Rev. M. F. Devlin	Rev. Peter Devlin	1,200
John Hall	Elizabeth Hall	1,200
Lewis Frew	Maria Frew	200
James Miller	Mrs. Ellen Miller	1,000
William Charlton	Mrs. Eliza Charlton	1,000
Henry Hall	Jane Hall	100
Rosellannon	John O'Dougherty	100
Elizabeth Shook	Grace Shook	100
Wm. Martin	Wm. McCullough	1,000
Peter Hallen	Peter Hallen	1,000
Charles W. McHenry	Neil McHenry	800
Mary Dilworth	Mrs. M. A. Dilworth	5,000
Martin Citner	J. J. Citner	6,000
A. W. Loomis	A. W. Loomis	6,000
John H. Morgan	David Campbell	5,000
Margaret Lowry	Jas. Lowry	800

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	*Executors.*
Eleanor Vance	{ Andrew McKinley, John F. Breckinridge
John H. Rogge	Catharine W. Rogge
Sarah Noble	Clement C. Noble
Christian A. Unger	Mrs. Unger
Martin Frudenreick	Marie Frudenreick
Thomas A. Smith	Cornelius Smith
Anna McCullough	Wm. McCullough
John Keltz	{ Peter Keltz, Mary Keltz
Richard Meyer	{ J. H. Robb, Mary E. Meyer
Elizabeth McCouch	Thos. H. Elliott
David Elliott	{ D. E. Lyon, M. D., Thos. H. Elliott
Jemette G. McDonald	{ John Given, John Ross
Robert Burns	{ Alexander R. Burns, Robert Burns
Mary E. Wakeham	{ W. H. Wakeham, Robt. T. Miller,
Darthuln W. Ingalls	{ Joseph Ingalls, Anthony Ambos,
Bernhardt Straub	William P. Shinn
Benjamin Ingalls	
Amelia Sawdon	

THE BRAUENLEIN MURDER.

Trial of Mrs. Catharine Schentler—Lizzie Killien on the Stand.

The trial of Mrs. Catharine Schentler, as an accessory to the murder of old Mrs. Brauenlein, was resumed in the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judges Collier and Stowe. The court room was well filled, and the jury crowded, and the interest is not near so great as when Lizzie Killien was tried for the murder two months ago.

A number of witnesses were first examined as to the character of the house in which lived the deceased, and to those found in the possession of Lizzie Killien, after the murder, such as garments; the bloody hatchet, etc. The testimony of these witnesses, some eight or ten in number, was substantially the same as that given on the former trial.

At two o'clock the afternoon Lizzie Killien was called to the stand, and was examined, through an interpreter, at great length by Messrs. Shaler and Dalzell, as to her alleged the possession of the goods alleged to belong to Mrs. Brauenlein, and where she got, or purchased them; accounted for the blood on one or two of the articles by saying that she had fallen on it, on a time when she had a nose that was bleeding. When shown the bloody hatchet she refused to touch it, but when urged took hold of it. She denied all knowledge of it; said she never saw it before. The witness was then asked the direct question, said, indignantly, that she did not kill the deceased. In regard to her alleged confession to officer Mossgard at the time of her arrest, she said she was so deranged at the time that she did not know what she have said or done. She was ready with her answers, and gave her testimony without any apparent embarrassment.

Some other witnesses were examined, after which the court adjourned until this morning.

BOARD OF REVISION.

The Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards.

The Board of Revision was in session yesterday, Mr. McElroy in the chair, to hear appeals from the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards.

On motion Revisor Drum was substituted for Mr. Smithson on the Thirteenth ward special committee.

Appeal of Young & Fleishman of the Twenty-fifth ward, on new mill. Assessment reduced from $5,000 to $3,000.

No appeals were presented from the Twenty-sixth ward.

Mr. Drum moved that the balance of 150 feet lots on block between Fortieth street and Main, be reduced from $250 to $200 per lot. Carried.

The motion to reduce the price per foot on lots between Main and Penn avenue, was lost from $250 to $225 was lost.

On motion the report of the Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards were finally adopted.

After roll call the Board adjourned until this morning, when appeals will be heard from the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards.

Allegheny Property.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening.

On motion it was agreed to charge the Board of Health the sum of $25 dollars for janitor's services, for fuel, light, &c., and for the use of Common Council chamber.

A new desk was ordered for the Engineer's office at a cost not to exceed forty dollars, and a sub-committee was appointed to have the Engineer's desk repaired and to furnish all offices not yet provided for.

On motion it was agreed to have the Mayor's office improved according to plans specified.

A motion was also made to have the entire city property that is not already insured. Carried.

The Committee decided to report adversely to petition for roofing the inner square of the market building.

Bills to the amount of two hundred and four dollars and forty-five cents were approved.

The Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for erecting a new gravel roof on the market house, and for making other repairs.

Prohibitionists in Council.

The Prohibition Executive Committee met in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance last evening. Thirteen wards were represented. The Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards reported meetings for organization on Monday next. The meeting showed an increased determination to work in a separate political party as the only effectual way to accompanish the extermination of whisky in Pennsylvania and State.

After the appointment of several committees a general discussion was indulged in by Messrs. Hershberger, Kirk, Glenn, Powell, N